

# UNDERSEAWARFARE

U. S. S U B M A R I N E S... B E C A U S E S T E A L T H M A T T E R S

## COLUMBIA CLASS

U.S. Navy's  
Next Generation  
SSBN

### INSIDE

Here's why no U.S. diesel subs  
How's & why's of sub leadership  
2016 JOOYs visit U.S. capitol  
Training videos now available  
underway





## On the Cover



An artistic rendering of a Columbia-class ballistic missile submarine (SSN-826) conducting surface operations. Courtesy of General Dynamics-Electric Boat.

## UNDERSEAWARFARE

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE U.S. SUBMARINE FORCE

# COLUMBIA CLASS

U.S. Navy's  
Next Generation SSBN

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## FORCE COMMANDER'S CORNER

Vice Adm. Joseph E. Tofalo, USN  
Commander, Submarine Forces



Undersea Warriors,

Greetings from Norfolk! Times are changing fast. The first decade of the 21st century saw our Navy primarily focused on a land war against Middle Eastern regional threats. Our emphasis was on power projection ashore and fighting from relatively uncontested littorals. Since then we have clearly shifted our emphasis toward high-end combat in contested blue water against near-peer competitors. With the increased capability and capacity of our challengers both individually and collectively, the Submarine Force must likewise concentrate on its overall lethality including each submarine's high-end combat effectiveness.

Let me give you a few examples of what the Submarine Force is doing to meet these new challenges. We've re-invigorated submarine tactical development by establishing a new Undersea Warfighting Development Center in Groton, Conn. The Center is leading new lines of effort; reorganizing and rekindling our Tactical Analysis Group; and significantly increasing the quantity and quality of tactical development exercises. Beyond new tactics, we're working to increase the amount of sub-on-sub experience our crews get.

We've better "tuned" our Fleet Response Training Plan to both support our emphasis on the high-end fight and, more basically, to ensure we are working on the right things at the right times in the pre-deployment ramp-up. We eliminated a low-payoff basic training period for crews coming off a deployment vice coming out of a shipyard. We've eliminated duplication and focused the Tactical Readiness Evaluation on high-end warfighting and focused the pre-deployment evaluation on our challenging peacetime missions that the unit is about to go do. We've expanded the Pre-Overseas Movement period and right-sized the spacing of focused Intermediate and Advanced Training Periods.

Beyond that, we are looking at our foundational crew competencies in new ways. The Force Improvement and Operational Safety, or FIOS, program is the linchpin of this effort. This program was the source of our 2015 policy shifting all submarines to a 24-hour sleep cycle to reduce crew fatigue and mishap risk. We implemented an Operational Safety Officer aboard each submarine in 2016. Last year, we established a new Operational Fundamentals Core Competency, with emphasis on Operational Planning, Communication and Dialogue, and Assessment and Improvement, and integrated human-factors science into our training and doctrine for the first time.

We're also improving missile, torpedo, and electronic warfare capability and capacity, servicing targets in all domains. Finally, as discussed in the last issue, we are working to achieve a family of unmanned vehicles to complement each submarine's reach and capability. These systems allow a CO to be in multiple places at once. The unmanned vehicles can do the "dull, dirty, and dangerous" missions to help meet our capacity requirements while the manned platform takes on the high-end capability missions that only a professionally crewed submarine can do.

So that's a quick summary of what the Submarine Force is doing to adapt to our new threat environment. But one thing certainly hasn't changed; your Submarine Force remains "on scene, unseen" all over the world today, providing unequalled access with influence because we have the finest Officers and Sailors in the world. It is only through the continuous self-improvement and leadership of each of us individually and collectively as a team that we will meet the challenges of the future.

Thank you for all you do – keep charging!

  
J. E. Tofalo

**"... your Submarine Force remains "on scene, unseen" all over the world today, providing unequalled access with influence because we have the finest Officers and Sailors in the world."**





# DIVISION DIRECTOR'S CORNER

Rear Adm. John W. Tammen, Jr., USN  
Director, Undersea Warfare Division

Undersea Warfare Team,  
I recently relieved as the Director of Undersea Warfare (N97), and I am very impressed with the acceleration of capability development for the Undersea Domain over the past few years. As the new Director, my focus is to ensure the Undersea Domain is appropriately resourced to be ready and lethal today while pursuing capabilities to ensure our nation's success in any potential future conflict.

I would like to acknowledge our progress over the last year in the two primary warfighting missions: Strategic Deterrence and Theater Undersea Warfare (TUSW).  
On the Strategic Deterrence front, DoD's number one priority is to ensure the most survivable leg of the nuclear deterrent triad is sustained and modernized to support the requirements of 10 operational SSBNs. We have performed remarkable

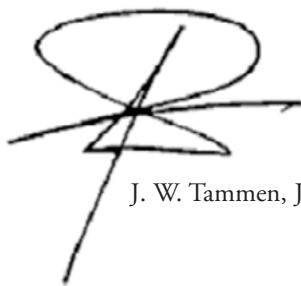
**"The United States must retain overmatch—the combination of capabilities in sufficient scale to prevent enemy success and to ensure that America's sons and daughters will never be in a fair fight."**

work to extend the 30-year service life of the *Ohio*-class submarine to 42 years, and we are committed to modernizing this platform with the sensors and systems similar to the newest fast attack submarines. We have no margin for delay in the delivery of the *Columbia*-class and there are scores of personnel working tirelessly to ensure the successful class transition while achieving all STRATCOM requirements. The *Columbia* detailed design contract has been awarded to Electric Boat; construction of the lead ship will start in FY21, and at-sea testing in FY27. The *Columbia*-class' first patrol is scheduled for FY31.

Shifting now to the TUSW—one of our priorities for undersea warfare is ensuring we have sufficient forces to meet our Combatant Commander needs, both in peace and war. The most recent Force Structure Assessment, published in early 2017, requires 66 submarines. We are committed to building at least two *Virginia*-class boats per year, even while construction starts on the *Columbia*. Today's global environment is evolving and the *Virginia* class is evolving with it. Block III introduced the Virginia payload tubes and Block V will introduce the Virginia Payload Module (VPM) and other capabilities. The first VPM boat will start construction in FY19 and will commission in 2024. This will be the first step in preserving our undersea strike capability, reconstituting SOF capability on *Virginia* class and providing the capacity to carry innovative payloads and unmanned systems. Another

investment priority is accelerating delivery of unmanned systems to the Fleet. Capable UUVs, effectively employed by capable warfighters, will enhance platform performance and increase the Navy's area of reach and influence.

Our National Strategy is clear. "The United States must retain overmatch—the combination of capabilities in sufficient scale to prevent enemy success and to ensure that America's sons and daughters will never be in a fair fight." I don't want our submarines to ever be in a fair fight. My job is to expand our portfolio of lethal options so submarine crews can always kick down the door for the rest of the Joint Force. In a recent appearance in San Diego, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Neller, stated, "As a naval force, part of a maritime campaign, we need more attack submarines... we're going to have to fight to get to the fight." Our primary occupation is to be preeminent warfighters to maintain our dominance in the maritime domain. We own the seas!

  
J. W. Tammen, Jr.

# UNDERSEAWARFARE

The Official Magazine of the U.S. Submarine Force

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## Charter

**UNDERSEA WARFARE** is the professional magazine of the undersea warfare community. Its purpose is to educate its readers on undersea warfare missions and programs, with a particular focus on U.S. submarines. This journal will also draw upon the Submarine Force's rich historical legacy to instill a sense of pride and professionalism among community members and to enhance reader awareness of the increasing relevance of undersea warfare for our nation's defense.

The opinions and assertions herein are the personal views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official views of the U.S. Government, the Department of Defense, or the Department of the Navy.

## Contributions and Feedback Welcome

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or call (866) 512-1800 or fax (202) 512-2104.  
<http://bookstore.gpo.gov>  
Annual cost: \$28 U.S.; \$39.20 Foreign

## Authorization

**UNDERSEA WARFARE** (ISSN 1554-0146) is published quarterly from appropriated funds by authority of the Chief of Naval Operations in accordance with NPPR P-35. The Secretary of the Navy has determined that this publication is necessary in the transaction of business required by law of the Department of the Navy. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Navy Publications and Printing Policy Committee. Reproductions are encouraged with proper citation. Controlled circulation.



CHINFO Merit Award Winner



Silver Inkwell Award Winner

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In keeping with *UNDERSEA WARFARE* Magazine's charter as the Official Magazine of the U.S. Submarine Force, we welcome letters to the editor, questions relating to articles that have appeared in previous issues, and insights and "lessons learned" from the fleet.

*UNDERSEA WARFARE* Magazine reserves the right to edit submissions for length, clarity, and accuracy. All submissions become the property of *UNDERSEA WARFARE* Magazine and may be published in all media.

Please include pertinent contact information with submissions.

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**Military Editor**  
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# ★ MEDAL OF HONOR MOMENT ★



The President of the United States in the name of The Congress presented the Medal of Honor to Torpedoman Second Class Henry Breault, USN for service as set forth in the following Citation:

**"For heroism and devotion to duty while serving on board the U.S. Submarine O-5 at the time of the sinking of that vessel. On the morning of 28 October 1923, the O-5 collided with the steamship Abangarez and sank in less than a minute. When the collision occurred, BREault was in the torpedo room. Upon reaching the hatch, he saw that the boat was rapidly sinking. Instead of jumping overboard to save his own life, he returned to the torpedo room to the rescue of a shipmate whom he knew was trapped in the boat, closing the torpedo-room hatch on himself. BREault and BROWN remained trapped in this compartment until rescued by the salvage party 31 hours later."**

Henry Breault was born in Putnam, Conn., on October 14, 1900. He enlisted in the British Royal Navy at 16 years of age and, after serving under the White Ensign for four years, joined the U.S. Navy. On October 28, 1923 Torpedoman 2nd Class Breault was a member of the crew of USS O-5 (SS-66) when that submarine was sunk in a collision. Though he could have escaped, Breault chose to assist a shipmate, and remained inside the sunken submarine until both were rescued more than a day later. For his "heroism and devotion to duty" on this occasion, Henry Breault was awarded the Medal of Honor. Following 20 years of U.S. Navy service, Henry Breault became ill with a heart condition. He died at the Naval Hospital at Newport, R. I., on December 4, 1941.



# U.S. DIESEL BOATS? NEVER AGAIN!

To properly address why the U.S. Navy doesn't buy diesel submarines, it is worthwhile to review the purpose of the Navy. From the CNO's "Design for Maintaining Maritime Superiority," The Navy is a global, forward-deployed force capable of power projection "from the sea floor to space, from deep water to the littorals, and in the information domain." This strategic guidance is consistent with our 240-year history of enabling sea control and power projection from the sea around the world to further our national interests. There are several characteristics that make nuclear-powered submarines uniquely capable to meet these global requirements. They are: speed, endurance, weapons volume and diversity, sensor capacity, stealth, sustainability, and cost.



## Speed

Sun Tzu said in "The Art of War," "Speed is the essence of war. Take advantage of the enemy's unpreparedness; travel by unexpected routes and strike him where he has taken no precautions." A submarine's ability to maneuver at high speeds is the key to repositioning within a theater of interest and for maintaining the initiative in peacetime or wartime engagements. Speed is vital.

Speed gives U.S. submarines the agility to respond to contingencies worldwide. For diesel submarines, the fastest transit posture would be on the surface—an operationally unsatisfactory approach. The best submerged transit speed for a diesel submarine is around 7 knots and depends to some degree on the weather and adversary surface surveillance, which can complicate snorkeling operations to recharge the battery. Today's *Virginia*-class submarines can operate at three to four times that speed, sustain that speed indefinitely, and is unaffected by weather or adversary surface surveillance.

For perspective, a 2,000-nautical mile (nm) transit from Guam to the South China Sea would take about 12 days for a diesel submarine at 7 knots and about three days for a nuclear submarine operating at 25 knots.

Speed is also essential when intercepting targets, running down an evader, or escaping from a pursuing adversary. Unclassified estimates of high-end Russian or Chinese nuclear submarines and warships suggest they can operate at speeds in excess of 30 knots. By comparison, a Japanese *Soryu*-class submarine has a maximum speed of 20 knots submerged but can only maintain this speed for a brief sprint, after which it would have to disengage.

## Endurance

Submarine endurance is the ability to transit far from home and then operate unsupported in a mission posture for an extended

period. For diesel submarines, endurance "on station" is limited by the fuel capacity that remains after the transit, the duration of the operation, and the transit distance required to reach a place to refuel. Endurance in a stealthy "mission posture" is limited by the need to find an opportunity to securely snorkel to recharge batteries. In addition, diesel submarines need to manage a safety margin of reserve battery capacity or fuel



to accommodate unexpected circumstances. Nuclear-powered submarines do not have these operational limitations; long transits are quick, there is no need to create snorkel windows, there is no need for fuel or battery safety margin management, and there is no need to budget fuel for the return transit.

## Weapon Volume and Diversity

Because submarines operate alone far forward without logistical support, it is vital that they carry enough ordnance to make the risk involved in getting in and out worth the impact the submarine makes on station. Modern diesel submarines carry from 8 to 24 weapons, almost all of which are launched from the torpedo tubes. Nuclear-powered fast attack submarines, in contrast, carry 36 weapons that are a combination of 12 vertical and 24 horizontal weapons. *Virginia*-class submarines equipped with the Virginia Payload Module will be able to carry an additional 28 Tomahawk-sized

**"A submarine's ability to maneuver at high speeds is the key to repositioning within a theater of interest and for maintaining the initiative in peacetime or wartime engagements. Speed is vital."**

missiles or an equivalent volume of other payloads for a total ordnance load of 64 torpedoes/missiles. On *Los Angeles*-class submarines and the *Virginia*-class Block I and II submarines, the vertical payload volume is 12 21" tubes. Only on the Block III *Virginias* and beyond submarines does an 87-inch payload volume exist. Therefore, a nuclear submarine can carry a payload that is about three times as large as a diesel submarine payload, depending on the diesel submarine in the comparison, and can carry a much more flexible range of payloads able to support a wider range of missions.

## Sensor Capacity—Space, Weight, Power, and Cooling

In addition to weapons, submarine payloads include sensor systems such as sound navigation and ranging (SONAR), periscopes, and electromagnetic warfare systems. Each of these systems imposes a structural footprint—the SONAR array, the mast arrangement, the processing and display equipment—that involves space and weight, including shock mounting, maintenance access, and repair parts storage. In addition, each of these systems places a demand on electrical power and cooling systems. Diesel



submarines are smaller and therefore necessarily must constrain the size of the sensors and support systems they can carry. Large acoustic arrays, for example, are problematic.

The design and operation of a diesel submarine necessitates the limiting or rationing of power and cooling demands, which often means shutting down systems or system components. Nuclear submarines are much less constrained on structure, power, and cooling. They are able to carry large arrays, large processing banks, long towed arrays, robust display consoles, and the necessary parts and logistic support. Nuclear submarine crews do not have to decide whether they want all of the systems operating or just some of the systems to conserve resources for a prolonged mission posture until the next snorkel opportunity. In summary, nuclear submarines have larger and more capable sensors, more flexibility on sensor options, and are able to fully employ those sensors without compromise.

Stealth and Vulnerability

A well-designed diesel submarine that is professionally operated, submerged and running on the battery, and lying in ambush is perhaps the stealthiest and most capable maritime threat today. This particular posture plays directly to the strengths of a diesel submarine. U.S. Navy submarines have other missions to carry out that are not so well suited to diesel submarines as is the above scenario. And even in this ideal ambush mission, there are other phases of the operation that must be performed, and in those phases the weaknesses in stealth and vulnerability of diesel submarines come into play. The submarine must transit to its ambush location, it must periodically recharge while lying in wait, and it must return home. In general, these are not strengths of a diesel submarine.

That said, there are countries whose only submarine mission is local defense. For such countries, there would be no transit and the mission location would be in home waters. This also means that there would be

no surface or air threats to the diesel submarine while recharging. These countries should buy diesel submarines because they are a perfect match for their mission and circumstances. The United States is not in this situation. We will not have submarines lying in ambush in our local waters waiting for a threat to arrive. We have global responsibilities and a broad range of missions. We have to transit long distances quickly, and we need the best stealth that can be achieved to support this mission set.

When a submarine is operating far forward, the crew must carefully manage the risk of detection. All submarines are designed to limit their acoustic signature and can further limit their visual and radar vulnerabilities by not operating at periscope depth or, when they are at periscope depth, by minimizing the signature produced through good operational discipline. The signature produced by a diesel submarine snorkeling is much greater than the signature of a prudently exposed periscope.

Even with Air-Independent Propulsion systems, which also depend on consumables with limited onboard supply, non-nuclear submarines remain more operationally constrained in speed and flexibility. For nuclear submarines, the ability to produce essentially unlimited electricity and propulsion while submerged enables limiting mast exposure to the bare minimum needed for sensor effectiveness. When a nuclear submarine accepts detectability risk to gain information or conduct an operation—for example, exposing a periscope or launching a missile—it is a deliberate choice made as a calculated risk in pursuit of an operational gain. It is not a step imposed on the crew due to a limitation in the platform’s performance, as is the case with a diesel submarine forced to snorkel.

Sustainability

Sustainability refers to how effectively the Navy’s support infrastructure is able to provide for the needs of the submarine. This includes food, repair parts, repair equipment and training, crew training, and the availability of fuel and other consumables. As a forward-deployed Navy, our surface and air forces have mature supply lines and a developed expeditionary sustainment capability. Some of our sustainment capability comes from allied and partner-nation support. In a

contested environment, this regional support may be unavailable due to political sensitivities or physical destruction of infrastructure.

To compensate for this possibility and to add operational flexibility, Military Sealift Command has a fleet of ships that provide underway replenishment. There is no sustainment infrastructure for diesel submarines in the U.S. Navy; a large percentage of the equipment on diesels would be specialized and unique, and so too would be the support. This entire infrastructure would have to be built up from scratch, requiring investment in a separate independent support network compared to nuclear submarines. Nuclear-powered submarines are largely self-sustaining while forward deployed and, for the work that must be done while forward, the infrastructure already exists and is finely tuned.

Cost

The most common argument in favor of diesel submarines is that they cost less to build than nuclear submarines. For perspective, a German Type 212 diesel submarine sold to Norway for delivery in 2019 cost 560 million Euros (~US\$623M) while today’s Block III *Virginia*-class submarines cost ~US\$2.7B. Based on these numbers, proponents for diesel submarines argue that the United States could get four diesel submarines for the cost of one *Virginia*-class submarine. However, this is not an apples-to-apples comparison because the four Type 212 submarines cannot do all the things that the one *Virginia*-class submarine can do.

A closer but still imperfect comparison would be to analyze Australia’s most recent contract with French shipbuilder DCNS for 12 *Shortfin* Barracuda Block 1A submarines (to be modified from nuclear to diesel). This contract was \$50B Australian dollars (~US\$38B) for 12 submarines, which averages to about US\$3B per submarine including engineering costs for modification, materials, and infrastructure to build the submarines in Australia. This includes costs for Lockheed Martin’s Submarine Warfare Federated Tactical Systems (SWFTS) advanced fire control and SONAR system, which is used by both the United States and Australia.

When thinking about cost, it is prudent to remember that we are not purchasing submarines—we are purchasing a

set of operational capabilities. Imagine a swim-off between the four Type 212 submarines and a *Virginia*-class submarine in Hawaii. Assume a contingency develops in the Western Pacific that requires a flexible response and a 4,000-nm transit. The *Virginia*-class submarine would be there in six days, the diesel submarines in more than three weeks. The diesel submarines would be vulnerable to tracking and interdiction in transit due to frequent exposure. When they finally arrive on station, their remaining endurance would be a small fraction of that of the *Virginia*-class submarine. The four Type 212s would bring twice as many torpedoes as the *Virginia*-class submarine but would have very little mobility to run down adversaries to administer a torpedo attack.

They would bring no strike weapons. They would have a limited sensor suite. They would not be able to transit in the company of a carrier strike group due to speed constraints. They would not be able to do high speed acoustic searches to clear an area. Any repositioning of the diesels would depend on the plan for refueling them—a risky operation when operating far forward.

All this is not to criticize diesel submarines outright, it is to criticize them as a poor match for the operational environment and requirements facing the U.S. Navy. Type 212 submarines would be excellent for local operations in European littoral waters as part of the German or Norwegian navy. They would be ineffective, however, in supporting the missions of the U.S. Submarine Force due to their slow speed, limited endurance, limited payload size and mix, and their stealth vulnerabilities. It should be clear to see why diesel submarines do not meet the U.S. Navy’s operational requirements.

Industrial Base

Another aspect to consider is how the Navy would build diesel submarines. The cost of a single diesel submarine is most appealing when it is available for purchase off an already operating production line, but the United States has not produced a diesel-powered submarine since 1959. Today, U.S. nuclear shipbuilders are designing and producing *Virginia*-class Blocks III, IV, and V submarines and designing the *Columbia*-class SSBN, and there is not sufficient indus-

trial capacity to take on additional projects without detracting from the Navy’s current shipbuilding plan. In fact, the Navy would like to accelerate production of fast attack submarines beyond two *Virginia*-class submarines per year to more quickly reach a total of 66 fast attack submarines but current industrial capacity limitations prevent immediate acceleration. A new design and build effort would detract from existing efforts and would require significant capital investment in the public and private shipyards to produce, design, and maintain diesel submarines and their equipment.

Real-World Training

One other argument for the U.S. Navy to have diesel submarines is to be able to train with them. Some argue that the procurement of diesel submarines would enable more realistic training for the U.S. Submarine Force. The U.S. Navy acknowledges the benefit of training with diesel submarines at sea. To accomplish this, the Navy has existing avenues through bilateral and multilateral training exercises with our allies and through the Diesel-Electric Submarine Initiative, which holds Fleet pre-deployment exercises and bilateral tactical development events. While this training is effective, it does not require purchasing diesel submarines.

The U.S. Navy not only has no compelling reason to abandon its nuclear-only Submarine Force policy, it has every incentive to stay the course. In a world beset by powerful competitors, rogue nations, and violent non-state actors, there is no question that the United States has an obligation to ensure the safety and freedom of Americans as well as other less powerful partner states and allies. Our national requirement to operate far forward and quickly respond to crises worldwide requires the speed, stealth, and endurance inherent in our current and future fast attack and ballistic missile submarines.



# Q&A *with*

David Goggins' career began as a Submariner aboard USS *Tecumseh* (SSBN 628) where he served as the Electrical Assistant, Reactor Controls Assistant, Sonar Officer, and Assistant Operations Officer. He was then selected into the Engineering Duty Officer Community and reported to the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair (SUPSHIP) in Groton, Conn. At this command, he was the Lead Ship Coordinator for PCU *Connecticut* (SSN 22) from initial hull construction to the initial stages of post-shakedown availability planning.

Subsequent shore duty tours included serving as the Assistant Repair Officer at Naval Submarine Support Facility in New London, Conn.; *SeaWolf* Class Project Officer and Program Manager's Representative at SUPSHIP Groton; SSGN Conversion Project Officer and Program Manager's Representative at SUPSHIP Groton; *Virginia* Class Submarine Assistant Program Manager (APM) for Post Delivery and APM for New Construction; and a staff assignment within the Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Undersea Warfare Division (N97).

## How long have you been the *Columbia* Program Manager?

I took the job in June of 2015.

Prior to *Columbia*, I served as the *Virginia* Class Submarine Program Manager.

## How does *Columbia* compare or differ with *Ohio*?

*Columbia* and *Ohio* are approximately the same size (approximately 560' long and 43' diameter compared to approximately 560' and 42' diameter) although there are eight fewer missile tubes on *Columbia*.

Rather than develop a new missile system, Navy assessments determined it to be more cost-effective to extend the life of the current Trident D5 missile and use the existing Strategic Weapon System design. A key benefit of life extension is that the Navy can avoid the cost and schedule risk of developing an upgraded or new weapon system at the same time it is building a new class of submarine.

*Columbia* will also share systems and components from *Virginia* class such as the ship control system, sonar, torpedo fire control, radio, universal modular masts, sanitary system, pumps, and valves. This commonality will result in significantly reduced logistics costs in addition to the savings incurred from leveraging existing technology.

The *Columbia* design incorporates a life-of-ship reactor that will not require the mid-life refueling performed on *Ohio*-class submarines, enabling the planned force of 12 *Columbia* SSBNs to provide the same at-sea presence as the current force of 14 *Ohio* SSBNs.

*Columbia* also integrates an electric drive propulsion train along with other mission-essential technologies to ensure the platform remains survivable through the 2080s.

## What is your assessment of the *Columbia*-class program status?

*Columbia* is on track to commence long lead time material procurement for the lead ship next year, commence construction in FY21, and to deliver the first *Columbia*-class submarine to the Fleet in FY28 with initial deployments in FY31. To ensure we are on track, we have established a key program metric to achieve 83% design completion at construction start, and today we are right on our goal. The push for a high design maturity (>80% complete) as of construction start comes from lessons learned during the construction of previous classes



Rear Adm. David Goggins (right) the *Columbia* Program Director, with Capt. Tom Smith (left) of the UK MOD Dreadnought Programme, during a tour of Electric Boat facilities at Quonset Point, RI.

# Rear Adm. Goggins

of submarines to minimize design changes that result in increased costs and prolonged delivery schedules. Maintaining 83% design completion and the Integrated Enterprise Plan (IEP) are two of many factors positioning the *Columbia*-class submarine program to providing needed capability at an affordable price on the timeline needed to meet national strategic deterrence requirements.

## What is the Integrated Enterprise Plan?

We are challenging our industrial partners to determine the optimal build plan for the *Columbia*-class across three facilities—Quonset Point, Groton, and Newport News—while not interrupting the current build plan to the *Virginia* and *Ford* programs. The IEP is a comprehensive, government-informed industry initiative evaluating shipbuilder capability and capacities to ensure readiness to construct and deliver the *Columbia*-class in concert with the other ships. The IEP provides the overall framework of the required facility investments, manning, hiring requirements, and trade school demands, as well as the strategy to prepare the vendor base for the significant increase in workload.



Early missile tube quad pack during proof of concept testing at Electric Boat.



*Columbia* and Dreadnought Construction teams during a tour of Electric Boat Facilities at Quonset Point.

## What milestones have been achieved to date?

The *Columbia* Program completed the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB) review for Milestone B approval on November 4, 2016. An Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM) granted Milestone B approval on January 4, 2017. Milestone B is the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) to enter into the Engineering & Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase of acquisition. In its simplest form, it is the transition from preliminary design to detailed design efforts. During the EMD phase, *Columbia* will complete all needed hardware and software detailed design, component development, and engineering integration efforts in addition to conducting developmental testing and evaluation to prepare for production.

On September 21, 2017, the Navy awarded the Detail Design and Construction Readiness contract to General Dynamics - Electric Boat (GDEB).

## What does the Detail Design and Construction Readiness contract include?

The scope of the Detail Design and Construction Readiness contract includes completion of detail design, Missile Tube Module





Rear Adm. David Goggins (right) during a tour of EB facilities at Quonset Point.

(MTM) prototyping, component and technology development, cost reduction efforts, and United Kingdom (UK)-unique design and manufacturing efforts for the Dreadnought-class SSBN Common Missile Compartment.

#### What is the next major milestone?

Our next milestone will be in 2020 with the Lead Ship Authorization DAB. At this DAB, we will gain authorization from the MDA to commence construction on *Columbia*.

Prior to our Lead Ship Authorization decision point in 2020, the program will verify the maturity of its design through the Critical Design Review and its readiness to commence construction through the conduct of a Production Readiness Review.

#### What, if anything, is already being built?

We have begun construction of the lead ship MTM first article prototype. The MTM is composed of four quad packs, with each quad pack consisting of four missile tubes and their associated hardware support equipment.

This prototype has validated our vendor base for missile tube construction and our Integrated Tube & Hull robotic construction process. Our first quad pack efforts also support the UK Dreadnought Program, which will leverage our construction processes for their missile compartment.

#### Why 12 *Columbias*?

SSBN force structure is dependent on the number of submarines required to be maintained operationally ready, not the number of warheads or missiles carried by the SSBNs. The submarines must be continuously postured across large areas in two oceans. The Force is sized to keep the required number of SSBNs properly positioned, postured, and survivable at all times. A minimum of 10 operational SSBNs are required to continuously meet this requirement. A force of 12 total *Columbia* SSBNs ensures that at least 10 operational SSBNs are always available, even when some are offline conducting mid-life overhauls. This is the smallest number of SSBNs that will still meet presidential guidance and satisfy U.S. nuclear employment plans. Any further reductions in warheads or missiles do not result in a reduction in the number of required *Columbia* SSBNs.

In addition to validating our construction techniques, early production of the MTM will provide the program much needed schedule margin to ensure we deliver *Columbia* on time.

#### What challenges lay ahead?

The biggest challenges are vendor base readiness and program affordability. For *Columbia*, we established a Design for Affordability program early in the acquisition process as well as the IEP discussed earlier. We have challenged each member of the team, both government and contractor, to seek opportunities to drive cost savings while maintaining requirements. This has certainly reaped its benefits as specifically cited in the Milestone B Acquisition Decision Memorandum as the total reduction from the original procurement cost estimate has been nearly 40%, approximately \$50B in 2017. We aggressively pursue cost reduction opportunities, which allows for a more affordable fleet.

Another significant challenge is executability. We must execute the design products and construction process on time. Just as with cost, we are challenging our team to drive margin into the schedule because in our business, if you are on schedule, you are behind. Our team is answering that challenge by driving opportunities to create schedule margin in component development and advance construction opportunities. We are also conducting deep dives into the construction process, ensuring we can execute from a work force, facilities, and assembly standpoint.

We will deliver an on-time and affordable platform.

#### Where will the *Columbia*-class submarine be built?

GDEB in Groton is the prime contractor and is responsible for the design, construction, and delivery of the 12 *Columbia*-class submarines. Huntington-Ingalls Industries (HII)-Newport News Shipbuilding (NNS) in Newport News, Va. will participate in the design and construction of major assemblies and modules, leveraging their experience on *Virginia*-class submarines. The estimated construction split is 78:22 between GDEB and HII-NNS.

Both shipbuilders will continue to deliver *Virginia*-class submarines with some future shift in deliveries toward HII-NNS in recognition of *Columbia* Program priority.

#### When do the first crewmembers of the *Columbia* report?

The first crewmembers of *Columbia* will report in June of 2024. The crewmembers report in six increments aligned to key construction events and crew certification for the Blue and Gold crews. All crewmembers will arrive by January 2027 for a complement of 155 personnel per crew. Initial crew certification will occur in May 2027 to support sea trials.

#### What about *Columbia* excites you the most?

I am truly most excited to be part of the team that transitions the design from paper to steel. As we begin the new phase of acquisition for the program, it is time to prepare for construction start in FY21. To make sure we deliver on time, our focus for the next three years is construction readiness regarding our design products, facilities, resources, material, and integrated schedules.



# The Return of a "Classic"

U.S. naval uniforms are a visual display of the proud heritage of our maritime fighting forces. One of the most important uniform initiatives for Submariners is the reintroduction of the "submarine sweater" as an official uniform item. U.S. submarine Sailors have worn the sweater in various forms since World War I and typically been an olive drab (brown), five button, V-neck sweater, made of 100 percent wool or 100 percent acrylic fabric. Although authorized as organizational clothing, the sweater was never formally included in the Navy's uniform regulations. The sweater was originally worn by diesel boat sailors to keep them warm during operations in colder climates. Unlike nuclear-powered submarines, diesel submarines have to manage the electricity used for auxiliary loads, which includes cooling and heating systems. While the wool Navy peacoat provided warmth, it was too restrictive to wear below decks on a submarine.

The proposed uniform change is in response to overwhelming Submarine Force feedback regarding the desire to have a uniquely identifiable, historically-based, standard submarine uniform item. The submarine sweater represents the rich history of the Submarine Force, is well coordinated with the Service Khaki and Enlisted Service Uniform, and is functional both at sea and ashore in cold weather.

Recently, NAVADMIN 310/17 announced a number of updates to Navy uniform policy and included several Navy uniform initiatives. For now, the submarine sweater is authorized for wear by personnel currently serving at Submarine Force commands or personnel serving at non-Submarine Force commands who are qualified in submarines. Ashore the submarine sweater may be worn with Service Khaki (E7 and above) and the Enlisted Service Uniform (E6 and below). A standard hook and loop back, 2 inch x 4 inch, black leather name tag will be attached and placed in the same position as the ribbon bar and warfare device. New submarine sweaters are not available for purchase from the Navy Exchange yet. Individuals with submarine sweaters in good condition (free of snags and holes) may attach a name tag and wear them ashore.





## TEACHING SUBMARINE LEADERSHIP:

# A Commanding Officer's Responsibility

*You say the words,  
“I relieve you” and  
report your relief  
to the Commodore,  
“Commodore, I have  
properly relieved as  
Commanding Officer.”  
So now what?*

**M**ost likely for the year prior to your command you were thinking about what you would want to do in command; were you also thinking about your command tour for the prior 15 years? If not, then maybe you were focused on your next tour as executive officer (XO) or department head. Although it is logical to focus on the upcoming milestone, this short-term focus may not result in the type of deep self-reflection the Navy requires in its commanding officers (COs). Leadership styles are definitely different for different billets, but if we are to develop the best COs, command leadership should be started as a junior officer and should be a priority during your command.

Today is the day to properly prioritize leadership training in your wardroom. While COs tend to focus on all the necessary day-to-day requirements, we, may fall short in long-term personnel development while in command. Following your tour in command, however, you will relish the successes of your people and quickly forget the small casualties of your command's day-to-day submarine life. If you had 15 years of formal preparation for command, how well thought out would your first day in command be?

This article should serve as a reminder that training your relief as a CO starts with formal leadership training of the entire wardroom. If you have not started leadership training with your team, start today by asking them to read this. Then review it with them and listen to their feedback. There doesn't need to be a Navy program or requirement; this is an implied duty for any captain, and as each CO is different, your style of leadership training will be different, but no less effective. Formal leadership training coming from the captain is the most influential way you can make a positive impact on your wardroom, ship and Navy.



### Responsibilities of command

So, what do you actually do as CO? There are abundant examples and rich tradition depicting your role. There are naval regulations that precisely define your responsibilities, but you set the priorities and the pace for executing those responsibilities. How you outline, communicate, and execute your priorities is important.

You are the role model for your crew, and especially for your wardroom. Your actions will define what acceptable leadership looks like. No single person will have a larger impact on your team's leadership future than you, and, if done properly, your example alone will have a positive effect on your team.

Leadership, however, takes constant effort, discipline, learning, and practice. If you believe you are a leader because you are in charge of people, are you then a pianist for owning a piano? How did you learn to lead? What did the Navy invest in you that gave the Navy confidence and trust in your ability to command? If you can't answer this, or if you can only point to the formal schools that the Navy provided or on-the-job training, then you may not have been provided with the best possible tools.

While it is incumbent on you to continue your self-education as CO, there is really no time to grow into the job. Every day you did not spend preparing for the leadership challenges ahead is a day of lost preparation, from which your current team cannot benefit. Start today by thinking of your team as prospective COs and treating them that way. Discuss with them the challenges of command and provide them with the tools you have acquired over your years in the Navy.



## The limit of time

Why don't COs make formal leadership training a higher priority? There are a lot of tasks competing for our time onboard a submarine. We have important engineering, operational, and maintenance tasks but, if you make leadership training an equally high priority, you will see improvement across those areas. Your team will increase its efficiency, improve proper delegation, and free up more time to allocate to other tasks. We perceive time as the primary restricting factor when it comes to giving leadership training a low priority, but time may be the best reason to give it a higher priority.

Since time is a zero-sum game, what's the benefit of taking the time to do this? By teaching leadership, you are preventing problems in the future that will take your time when it is least convenient. You will eventually have a negative counseling session with someone on your team, and you are committing now to spend that time in a productive manner, vice a reactive one later.

Through formal leadership training, you are communicating your vision of the culture you want in your team. By vocalizing and reviewing actual decisions you have made on the boat, you open yourself up for feedback from your team as well as providing an opportunity to convey your decision-making calculus to your team. This will flatten your organization, making it more efficient. If training is executed properly, your team will be clear about your intentions, and you and your crew will be using a common leadership lexicon, making communications and counseling easier. By investing time now in preparing your wardroom for command, you will gain larger, future returns on your time than you originally invested. Start now, though. Make that down payment on the future.

## Prioritizing leadership training

Your priorities are laid out daily by the plan of the day. If you have scheduled your day with maintenance meetings, then clearly



maintenance is your priority. If you are scheduled to be at the trainer all day, that is your priority. Your presence is the single most non-verbal indicator of your priorities, and your schedule shows where you are. By having a formal leadership training schedule, you will be demonstrating that this is a priority for you.

Teaching leadership has the additional benefit of requiring you to continue to grow and improve. Because of numerous competing priorities, it is easy to push self development aside. If you do not continue to work to improve your own leadership, you will become stale, similar to resting on the fact that you have a great one-mile running time. If you do not continue to train, you will soon find that your ability to run that mile has atrophied. By scheduling required leadership training, you are holding yourself accountable to your team to allocate the time in pursuit of leadership improvement. This requires discipline. By voicing your priority to conduct leadership training, you are spreading this discipline burden across your team.

## Execution

Now that you prioritized leadership training, how is it executed? How often should you be training? Let's assume you are conducting formal leadership training with your wardroom quarterly, chief's quarters semi-annually, and crew annually. This can also include sub-groups: department heads and XO quarterly and the chief of the boat with the chief's quarters quarterly. Chiefs and division officers can work with their teams on a regular basis. You can use existing structures such as CPO365 or a

standard time slot on a given day while underway.

Leadership topics should include ethics. There are numerous ethics case studies from the Navy Leadership and Ethics Course, the Naval Academy, and the various military professional universities. While these case studies are great in the classroom, there is nothing more powerful than using these with your team and making them relevant to the leadership decisions they are currently making. In addition to using case studies, ask your team members to write down three leadership traits they valued prior to joining the Navy, a powerful example of a leader they admire, three worst leadership traits, or a time they were inadequately prepared for a leadership challenge and what, if anything, makes them ready now to handle such a challenge.

## Conclusion

All professions require study and effort for improvement and not just on-the-job training and experience. The leadership style you used and were comfortable with as an engineer may not serve you well as a CO. As your responsibilities grow, your ability to communicate and delegate must also grow. Each leadership opportunity presents unique challenges that will require different leadership tools just as different maintenance jobs require different tools, even though the same person is



**Below are 10 submarine-centric topics you may want to discuss with your team to get started.**

- How do leaders purposely change themselves to meet their perception of what is expected of them? For example, would you decide to not drink alcohol because you believe that is the best role-model? Would you drink alcohol to fit-in, even though you wouldn't normally? How should alcohol be treated in our organization? How do we treat people who come in to work intoxicated?
- How do you invite contrariness into a team? Is it always warranted? When wouldn't you want a different opinion? Who should be able to say "no" in your team?
- How much sleep should we get to perform our jobs? Do we do a good job of protecting sleep? How should decisions be made while underway when someone is asleep?
- Is leave a right or a privilege? If we support an aggressive leave plan, does that hurt or help the organization? How? Should leave be taken during an underway?
- How do you perform formal, negative counseling? What are the tools of discipline? How do we reward excellent work? What are the levers each chief or officer has in discipline and reward? How do you perform mid-term counseling? Why is it important?
- What part of your team does physical fitness play? Should there be command PT? What are the command's responsibilities toward its team regarding physical fitness? How do you set the example and what is the balance required?
- What are your responsibilities as a leader off the boat? What is expected of you from your team?
- How do you use social media with crew members? Do you have a private facebook account? Do you tweet? Should you? Should you have a "friend" who is on the boat? How do you handle a negative comment on the ship's facebook page? How do you handle an inappropriate comment?
- How does your leadership need to change from department head to XO? How did you prepare for your next challenge?
- Can you be vocal about your political thoughts? What can you post on social media? What should you post on social media? What are your duties in your online life?

accomplishing the task. You, as CO, need to address the different leadership demands and tools with your team members now so they are better prepared for the challenges they are to face.

I hope that reading this article has energized you to make regular leadership training an appropriately high priority on your boat and discuss your teaching methods with others on the waterfront. If we believe our greatest asset is our people, and if we

define what "taking care of our people" really means, then we will quickly come to the conclusion that, by investing the time to formally teach leadership to our teams, we are investing in our own futures as well as theirs. By talking about it and socializing new ideas, we become better as a force. Don't rationalize away your most important tool—your direct involvement. Make the time investment today and formally train your teams on leadership.





Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Nathan Laird

# JOOY Week Through One Junior Officer's Eyes

In photo above, Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Adm. John Richardson meets with Lt. Hardy and the Submarine Force Junior Officers of the Year at the Pentagon.

I never thought that, nearly five years after graduating from the United States Naval Academy, anything could make me feel like a Midshipman again. It turns out that rank and experience have very little to do with thwarting that feeling. When you are standing in a group of lieutenants, dazed and lost in the halls of the Pentagon wearing Service Dress Blues, a youthful foolishness quickly returns. Yet there we stood, amidst side glances and confusion, the Submarine Force Junior Officers of the Year (JOOY) for 2017.

The Junior Officer of the Year (JOOY) program is an incredibly rewarding recognition of junior officers in the Submarine Force who have demonstrated superior skills in leadership and management, operational planning, technical prowess, and overall seamanship. Each boat in the fleet nominates a junior officer for this award, and each squadron is tasked with picking one from among all of the boats in the squadron. Submarine tender candidates are also submitted and chosen by the ships' commanding officers.

The tremendous distinction that accompanies this award is one that catches most of its winners by surprise. Submarine wardrooms are brimming with motivated, intelligent junior officers, but there was a distinct sense of humility that could be seen in all of the JOOY winners present. When congratulated, it was not uncommon to hear "I don't know what I did differently. I was just doing my job."

The visit to Washington D.C. provides JOOYs the opportunity to meet with senior officials to discuss current fleet challenges and possible solutions. Our trip began with us quietly introducing spouses and reuniting with friends we'd not seen since our nuclear training pipeline. Many of us were simply glad for the break from our respective boats.

## Meetings with Navy Leaders

The first afternoon consisted of watching our group of naval officers frantically attempting to gather on the same subway car en route to the Pentagon. Later, these same officers were clumsily making their way through Pentagon security to gather in the tour waiting area (in stark contrast to the practiced efficiency of seasoned Pentagon visitors). The tour of the Pentagon, awash in epaulettes, ribbons, medals, and myriad uniforms, only whetted our appetites. Here, I offer advice to the ladies who attend this trip in the future: if you wear heels, make sure they are *short heels*.

We came at last to the kickoff of our weeklong trip: a meeting with Vice Adm. James Foggo, Director, Navy Staff. Surrounded by the highly decorated walls of Adm. Foggo's Pentagon office, we began to more fully appreciate the unique opportunities that were presented by this trip. The afternoon meetings with Adm. Foggo and Cmdr. Deichler (N133) allowed us a

rare insight into the high-level decisions that eventually affect the lives of submarine crews. Cmdr. Deichler, who addressed the first-ever Junior Officer Symposium earlier in the year, informed us of the immediate changes it yielded and the long-term changes being considered. The reassurance that our recommendations and concerns were being actively addressed gave all of us a sense of ownership of our futures. Overall, that first afternoon offered us a unique perspective into the background of the plans, missions, and decisions that we had been executing daily with our crews. I hope our meeting also gave these leaders some added perspective into the implications of their daily decisions as well.

The following morning, we met with Rear Adm. William Merz, Director of Undersea Warfare Division (N97). The open discussion we had about our concerns affecting our skills and warfighting abilities was refreshing and enlightening. It was the first opportunity for us to share our unique experiences aboard our respective submarines, and I realized that I had never considered the many different styles of leadership, mission sets, and exercises that exist outside the sphere of my own squadron. The outcome of this discussion was surprising in an important way—it brought a new excitement to what we did, opening channels of discussion that we were all equally capable of contributing to and offering a certain significance to the roles we played individually.

Among the host of influential individuals we were invited to speak with were Adm. James Caldwell, Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program and Adm. John Richardson, Chief of Naval Operations. These two prestigious gentlemen as well as Adm. Caldwell's lovely wife, Kim, shared with us personal stories about their own failures and successes, philosophical insights on leadership, and the road ahead for the Submarine Force that we were paving. That future, as later events would emphasize, includes the *Columbia*-class submarine, the size of our force in the years to come, and the evolving threats we were only beginning to see in the world.

Mrs. Caldwell directly addressed our significant others, recognizing their particular challenges, and offered invaluable advice from her many years of experience. The recognition of our significant others was important. I certainly could not have made it through the past years without the support of my fiancé. They are not always in the spotlight, but they should be. The emotional stress they must overcome, the lives they continue to support at home while we are away, and the long hours and temperaments they must endure are the sacrifices we ask them to pay. They are the driving force behind the entire submarine community. Lt. Hans Nowak II, Squadron 20, said it best when he said of his civilian wife, Nicole Nowak: "The sacrifice Nicole has made overshadows anything I have done."



Rep. Joe Courtney meets with the Submarine Force Junior Officers of the Year.





Vice President Pence meets with the Submarine Force Junior Officers of the Year at the White House.

### Cutting-edge Navy contractor work

Near the end of our week, we took a step into the civilian aspects that influence our force. A long and rainy drive found us at the unassuming facility housing the famous Lockheed Martin “Area 51” in Manassas, Va. Meeting the people who develop the technology we use to execute missions and keep our nation safe was an incredible experience. We were even given sneak-peeks of future projects and current developments (which were, to be frank, very cool). Lt. Joe Buonaccorso, Squadron 1, commented, “Through this visit we gained a firsthand appreciation for our country’s defense contractors, who are tirelessly working to ensure our Navy maintains its tactical superiority for years to come.”

Here, we saw the physical evidence behind an emerging submarine doctrine: a call for a return to warfighting—its principles, its creativity, and its technological innovation. This theme would carry on to the Capitol, where we had the incredible opportunity to meet Representative Joe Courtney of Connecticut’s 2nd Congressional District. “Two Sub Joe,” as he is known, was the driving force behind Electric Boat’s increased *Virginia*-class submarine annual output.

If we had ended our trip there, it would have already been a tremendous experience. Despite the gray weather, we had all

indulged in D.C.’s cheerful cherry blossom season, which was in full bloom throughout our stay. Many of us were determined to pack in as many sights as we could. Needless to say, D.C. alone provided an incredible experience for our JOOY group, and we were all rewarded with new friends, memorable meetings, and an excitement for our futures and the future of the Submarine Force.

### The JOOY’s high point

But the week was not over yet. While “White House Visit” had always been the last item on our itinerary, the details of what the White House visit would actually entail had been (in true Submariner fashion) written in mud. Though we reminded ourselves not to get our hopes up, it’s difficult to simply ignore the possibility that you might come face to face with the President of the United States of America.

Standing in the Roosevelt Room, the White House staff informed us that the President was in an adjacent room signing an executive order on trade. Unfortunately his schedule was running just a little too tight to meet with us. We were, however, afforded the opportunity to meet Vice President Pence, and there was no loss of excitement in that honor. When he walked in, the excitement in the room was palpable. His smile was big and genuine. After welcoming our group, he immediately showed his Hoosier pride by calling out the Indiana natives in our group—Lt. Hans Nowak and his wife, Nicole. “It was an honor meeting Vice President Pence. He was extremely welcoming,” Lt. Nowak commented. In true millennial fashion, we took a group selfie that he tweeted instantly.

The Vice President then gestured to the door we had all been eyeing since we had

walked in the room, the one leading to the Oval Office. He informed us that President Trump had made time to meet our group of submarine officers.

We could hear him before we could see him, the voice I’d heard on the television and radio countless times in the last year. With tempered expectancy we entered the room and there he was, the leader of the free world, my boss. As Lt. Buonaccorso recalls it, “Sitting behind the Resolute Desk, the President welcomed us in and showed us his genuine appreciation for our service and for the sacrifices that our spouses make. We are all grateful to Rear Adm. Kreite of the National Security Council for setting the visit up.” As we filed out of the office, the President congratulated us and shook hands with each of us. It’s not every day that you receive an “atta-boy” in the Submarine Force; it’s rarer still to receive that from the very top of your chain of command.

### Unanticipated Benefits

That short week rekindled an excitement and love for the challenges I am able to face

in this unique career. Being able to have discussions with other officers about our contributions on our own boats and hear the perspectives of the people who delegate the orders that we carry out was beneficial in a way I could not have imagined. “[It was] amazing...the extent to which the senior leaders we engaged with were interested in our opinions; soliciting feedback from our group as to what challenges we face as young leaders serving in today’s Submarine Force,” said Lt. James Halsell of Squadron 7. “The interactions during our trip left me excited about the path ahead for our force and our Navy as a whole.”

I hope that the submarine community will consider instituting frequent small-group gatherings of geographically diverse junior officers in more casual forums. I cannot quite capture the significance of being able to meet with other officers across the globe to simply talk about what makes us the same and what makes us different. Where our frustrations were similar, we discussed solutions to what could be force-wide issues. When our frustrations

differed, I was able to reconsider what about my command was driving the difference and reflect on whether I could promote change. I would love for other officers to be able to share the same kind of rejuvenation and community-building offered by the JOOY trip.

None of us could have imagined the opportunities and memories afforded by winning JOOY. It’s not really an award that you seek to win. It’s not even an award that you singularly win. Lt. Nowak offered sentiments that echoed those from all in our group: “I would not be where I am without the Sailors I have been honored to lead. They are the foundation for all my accomplishments...my Sailors are amazing.” On behalf of our entire group of JOOYs, I sincerely thank all of the officials who met with us and restructured our perspective of this force. I also want to thank all of the amazing crews who work tirelessly and shape the impressive people who make up our community.

### 2017 Submarine Force Junior Officers of the Year (JOOY)

Lt. Joseph Buonaccorso  
Rochester, N.Y.  
USS *Texas* (SSN 775)

Lt. Anthony Testino  
Pequannock, N.J.  
USS *Springfield* (SSN 761)

Lt. Adam Garfrerick  
Florence, Ala.  
USS *Jimmy Carter* (SSN 23)

Lt. Luke Talbot  
St. Joseph, Miss.  
USS *Newport News* (SSN 750)

Lt. James Halsell  
Anderson, Ind.  
USS *Columbia* (SSN 771)

Lt. Bryan Keck  
Spearfish, S.D.  
USS *Pasadena* (SSN 752)

Lt. Brent Shawcross  
Fairfax, Va.

USS *Annapolis* (SSN 760)

Lt. Peter Pappalardo  
Allentown, Pa.  
USS *Topeka* (SSN 754)

Lt. Krisandra Hardy  
Okinawa, Japan  
USS *Florida* (SSGN 728) (B)

Lt. Martin Schroeder  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
USS *Louisiana* (SSBN 743) (B)

Lt. Katherine Castro  
Hialeah, Fla.  
USS *Michigan* (SSGN 727) (B)

Lt. Hans Nowak  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
USS *Tennessee* (SSBN 734) (G)

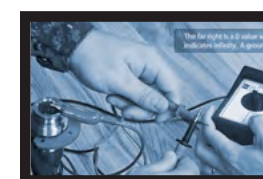
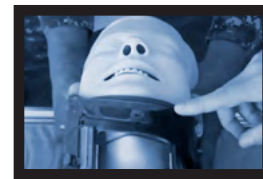
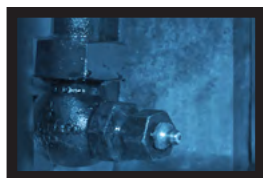
Ens. Jace Waller  
Concord, N.C.  
USS *Emory S. Land* (AS 39)



President Trump and Vice President Pence meet with the Submarine Force Junior Officers of the Year at the White House.



IN THE AGE OF INFORMATION, LOOKING UP A “HOW TO” ON NEARLY ANY SUBJECT CONCEIVABLE CAN MEAN A VISIT TO YOUTUBE. NOW, THANKS TO SUBMARINE LEARNING CENTER’S (SLC) SUBMARINE ON BOARD TRAINING (SOBT), EVEN WITH THE LOSS OF CONNECTIVITY “HOW TO” VIDEOS ARE READILY AVAILABLE IN EVERY AFLOAT SUBMARINER’S WORK SPACE.



# The Submarine Learning Channel Surfaces

For Navigation Electronics Technician Senior Chief Petty Officer Rafael Arriaga, training “on demand” is an achievable reality even submerged on a submarine. Arriaga coordinates the SLC’s, Submarine Learning Channel (SUBLC).

“SUBLC,” says Arriaga, “is a ‘You-Tube’ like video series available on every submarine’s Local Area Network (LAN) using the SEAWARE application designed and maintained by Division 2532, Under Sea Warfare (USW) Combat Systems Trainer Technology Development Branch of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC).

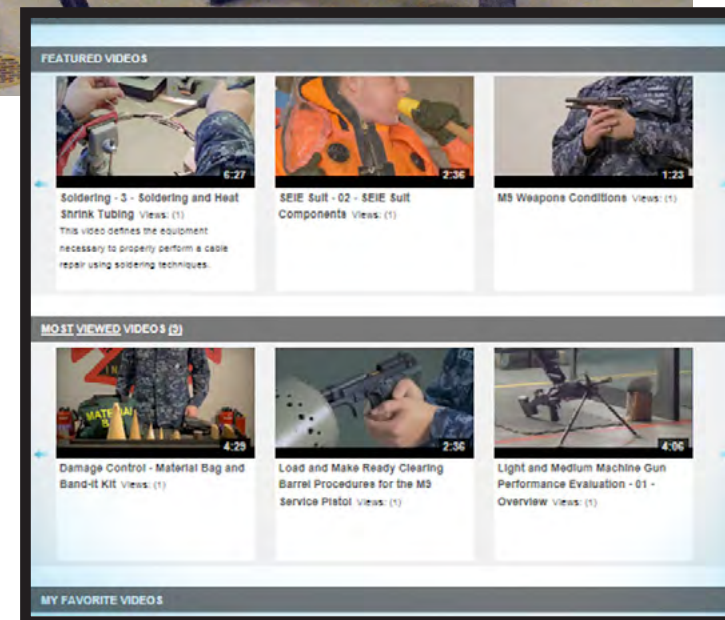


Sonar Technician Second Class (Submarines) Zachary Watts, right, an instructor at the Naval Submarine School fire-fighting trainer, reviews a procedure with Navigation Electronics Technician Senior Chief Petty Officer Rafael Arriaga, center, as Michael Polizzi of Epsilon Systems Solutions records the explanation to incorporate into a SUBLC product on the wearing of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

“SEAWARE is on every afloat Submariner’s desktop and is the interface to SOBT’s library of interactive courseware (ICW) Submarine Learning Channel videos, Fleet Lessons Learned messages, and at the end of 2017 over 75 Undersea Warfighting Development Center (UWDC) publications in an E-Library format. It’s more than one-stop shopping. It is bringing training to the Sailor when they’re ready to learn it.”

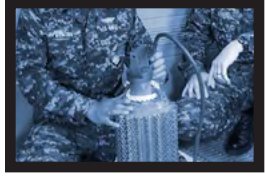
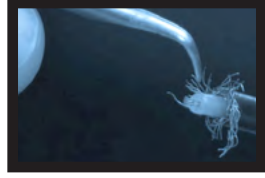
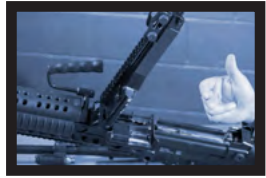
“Division 2532, Under Sea Warfare (USW) Combat Systems Trainer Technology Development Branch at NUWC, Newport, our strategic partner, distributes all SOBT and SUBLC products via a hard drive biannually to every submarine crew.

“Now that we’re continuing to expand our library, with over 130 videos of varying lengths and subjects, we’re expanding



In the photo above: the Submarine Learning Center’s Learning Channel (SUBLC) welcome screen is the first stop for a quick review of an ever growing number of procedures for which a Sailor may be seeking a refresher.





## Submarine Learning Channel Topics

SS Soldering	SS Signal Generator
SS RJ-45 Connector	SS Spectrum Analyzer
SS FLIR Thermal Imager	SSN 688 Ship Control
SS Torque Wrench	SS Topside Safety
SS M9 Service Pistol	SS Cable Troubleshooting
SS M16 Series Rifle	EMAT First Aid
SS Mossberg 500 Shotgun	SS Towed Array Tie-Off
SS MK48 Machine Gun	SS Submarine Mishaps
SS NFTI	SSN 774 Ship Control
SS SEIE Suit	SS Diesel Lube Oil Sample
SS Fire Fighting	SS LEIT Integrity
SS Damage Control	SS LAN Box Troubleshooting
SS Fiber Optics	SS Hand Measuring Tools
SS Flooding	SSN 688 Diesel Freshwater Sample
SS Greasing Fundamentals	SSN 774 Virginia Class Interior
SS Plastic Waste Management	Communication System (ICS)
SS Oscilloscope	SS Inertial Navigation

## Job-Specific Training Wherever You Might Be

On a day Arriaga and a commercial video production crew from Epsilon Systems Solutions are recording in Naval Submarine School's fire-fighting trainer, there's a sense of structure and organization that Arriaga says is essential to the timely development of short videos, which are beginning to populate SLC's SUBLC. Previous recordings include a variety of subjects (soldering, small arms, welding inspections, topside safety, plastic waste management, towed array tie-off, etc).

"Everyone has a job and a role," he says. "SLC has military project managers like me who coordinate efforts, military subject matter experts who review content for accuracy, and learning standards officers who enforce Navy-wide learning standards on each SOBT product."

"The entire content production process for a SUBLC video is defined in the SOBT developer's guide, but is straightforward to keep the focus on rapid, deployed learning. The trigger to create a video clip can vary but includes:



High temperatures in simulated conditions such as this bilge fire in the Naval Submarine School fire-fighting mirror those that can be found in real-world situations where proper SCBA wear is essential.

- Fleet feedback: SOBT conducts site visits to each homeport annually and within SEAWARE there's a feedback function that generates a report to SOBT.

- Submarine Learning Center needs: Videos to support schoolhouse courses that don't have facilities for demonstration.

- Referencing at-sea evaluation reports that indicate where we need to focus our training efforts."

"SOBT has worked with afloat units, maintenance facilities, and schoolhouse labs to create SUBLC videos. We have funding and a process to record and develop. What we are continuously requesting is knowledgeable personnel to give the demonstration and a facility to record it. Having a knowledgeable and invested professional makes the training click in the Sailor's head."

There are two critical questions. Does SUBLC work, and how is its effectiveness measured?

"Yes", says Arriaga to the first. "We have quantifiable evidence with recorded afloat usage numbers that indicate the products are being used. Effectiveness will be a much longer qualitative review. Regarding effectiveness, assessing afloat inspection results and direct fleet feedback through the SEAWARE application will be the catalyst for us to grow or change course."

"It's all measurable feedback. SEAWARE logs every time a product, video, or ICW is used and/or completed, so we have gross numbers in terms of views and visits."

"But SUBLC also has thumbs up and thumbs down icons on every video and a feedback window for comments just like YouTube."

"All this feedback comes to SOBT via NUWC, so when the ship's hard drive is returned, we have hard numbers and a very real sense in nearly real-time of which products are being viewed and which are helping

our Sailors. Computer-based training has had a negative connotation in the fleet in the past. We are attempting to close the feedback loop by receiving input directly from the Sailors afloat and grow the products to meet their needs instead of polishing the cannon ball."

And while SUBLC is still new, Arriaga has a sense of what's next.

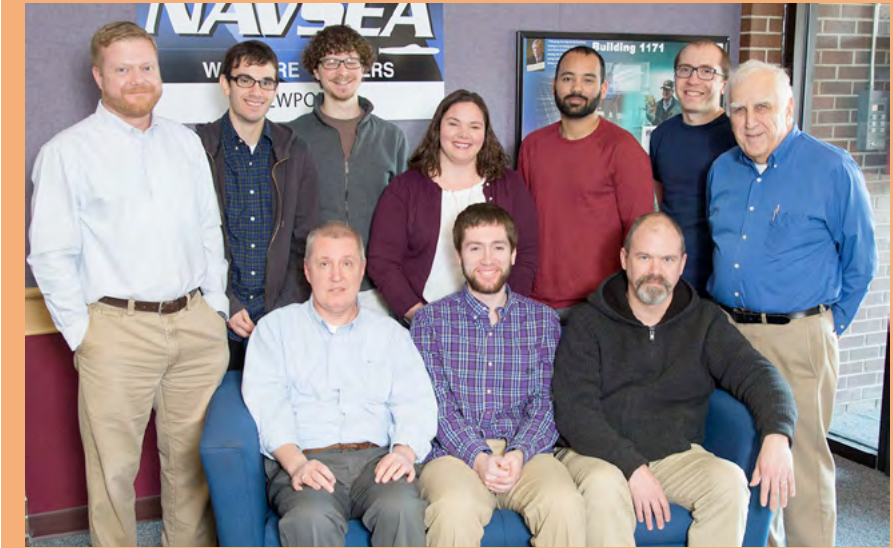
"I see us working on 360-degree videos," he says. "For instance, I see us producing a video for a ship traveling inbound to a selected port or harbor, integrating videos into ICW to replace slides, and reaching out to non-submarine training pipelines to share our products that apply to any Sailor

or other branch of service. Putting the service members back into computer-based training products is crucial in order for them to buy into the relevancy of what they are learning."

"That same SEAWARE application we use to push products to the fleet will have the capability to upload videos produced by afloat commands to share with SOBT for potential re-use and distribution to better integrate and collaborate."

"SLC and SOBT are gaining momentum, and it's a great time to be in an organization where we can identify a fleet-wide problem and then most importantly be able to provide a fleet-wide solution."

## The people behind the program



Sitting, from left to right: Bryan Burman, Bradley Gonthier, Will Nichols. Standing, from left to right: Adam Miga, Nick Massa, Brian Sardinha, Denise Myrick, Alfonso Guzmán-Vázquez, Ryan Proulx, Gene Czepiel. Not shown: Josh Sadeck and Tim Sweet

**USW Combat Systems Trainer Technology Development Branch provides advanced development, systems engineering support, and fleet support for multiple Navy training and combat systems. Main products from this branch include multiple variants of the Seaware learning management system, including Submarine On Board Training (SOBT), as well as distance support for SOBT. Code 2532 also focuses on human systems integration (HSI) research and engineering, providing products such as user-centered design, heuristic evaluations, experimentation, and HSI acquisition plans to multiple undersea warfare stakeholders**



DOD Releases 2018 Basic Allowance for Housing Rates

The Department of Defense has released the 2018 Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) rates. BAH increased an average of 0.7 percent as of Jan. 1. An estimated \$21 billion will be paid to approximately one million Service members.

Continuing to balance the growth in compensation costs, the 2018 BAH program expands the member cost-sharing element (out-of-pocket expense). Based on the authority provided in the FY 2016 National Defense Authorization Act, the cost-sharing element has increased to 4 percent for 2018, which means a typical member will absorb 4 percent of the national average housing cost by pay grade. Even with the increase in cost sharing, on average, BAH rates will increase approximately \$10 per month. A typical mid-grade enlisted member with dependents, for example, will find his/her BAH about \$19 per month higher than last year, while a typical junior officer without dependents will find his/her BAH about \$16 higher than last year.

An integral part of the BAH program is the provision of individual rate protection to all members. No matter what happens to measured housing costs, including the out-of-pocket cost-sharing adjustment, a member who maintains uninterrupted BAH eligibility in a given location will not see his/her BAH rate decrease. This ensures that members who have made long-term commitments in the form of a lease or contract are not penalized if the area's housing costs decrease.

For more information on BAH, including the 2018 rates and 2018 rate component breakdown, visit [www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/bah.cfm](http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/bah.cfm).

Service members can calculate their BAH payment by using the calculator at [www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/bahCalc.cfm](http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/bahCalc.cfm).

Navy e-Learning Updates Web Address

Direct access to the online Navy e-Learning (NeL) management system website became available Oct. 23, 2017 at a new web address.

The direct NeL link of <https://learning.nel.navy.mil> is available 24/7 and will take Sailors directly to the 'My Learning' and 'Course Catalog' tabs of the NeL learning management system after logging on.

Although direct access to NeL is available through the Internet, a Common Access Card (CAC) is still required for NeL login. Courses on NeL have been standardized to run using the Internet Explorer browser.

Trainees using NeL complete over five million online courses a year, from a comprehensive catalog of 12,500 distance learning courses. The Naval Education and Training Command relies on NeL for use in schoolhouses for individual skills and skill refresher training.

To access NeL through a link on My Navy Portal (MNP), select the "Professional Resources" drop-down menu, then "Navy e-learning Online Courses."

Users will need to update their saved bookmark to the new NeL URL.



Navy Sets New Physical Fitness Standard to Start Boot Camp

Beginning Jan. 1, Recruit Training Command, the Navy's only boot camp, will require recruits to pass an initial run standard before they may commence basic military training.

The initial run standard is evaluated on the 1.5 mile run of the first Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA) at boot camp. The initial run standard for male recruits will be 16 minutes 10 seconds and 18 minutes 7 seconds for female recruits.

To graduate boot camp, all recruits must score a satisfactory medium on the official Navy PFA. To ensure recruits advance toward this goal over their eight weeks of training, the initial run standard sets the minimum run time at which recruits must start training in order to meet their expected level of progress.

Recruits that fail to meet the initial run standard will have one chance to retest within 48 hours. If they fail the retest, recruits will be discharged from the Navy with an entry-level separation, which allows them to reapply at a later date with a waiver from Navy Recruiting Command.

For recruits who prove they are serious about physical fitness by achieving an outstanding high on their final PFA at boot camp, they will be meritoriously advanced to the next pay grade upon graduation.

Navy Recruiting Command provides recruits with a fitness and nutrition guide, which they can follow on their own or with the help of their recruiting office. Using the fitness and nutrition guide to prepare for the initial run standard, more recruits will report to boot camp physically fit, reducing attrition due to PFA failures and raising the quality of Sailors that reach the fleet.

Welcome Home!

A Sailor assigned to the submarine tender USS *Frank Cable* (AS 40) reunites with his family during his homecoming to Apra Harbor, Guam. *Frank Cable* departed Guam March 7, 2017 supporting maritime expeditionary operations in the U.S. 3rd Fleet area of operations and underwent a dry-dock phased maintenance availability at Vigor Industrial shipyard in Portland, Ore.

Photo by MCS 3rd Class Alana Langdon



Changes of Command

COMSUBPAC  
Rear Adm. Daryl Caudle relieved  
Rear Adm. Frederick "Fritz" Roegge

COMSUBGRU 9  
Rear Adm. Blake Converse relieved  
Rear Adm. John Tammen

COMSUBGRU 10  
Rear Adm. Michael Holland relieved  
Rear Adm. Randy Crites

COMSUBRON 4  
Capt. Brian Sittlow relieved  
Capt. John McGunnigle

COMSUBDEVRON 5  
Capt. Stephen Mack relieved  
Capt. Robert Gaucher

COMSUBRON 11  
Capt. Christopher Cavanaugh relieved  
Capt. Brian Davies

COMSUBRON 16  
Capt. Eric Nash relieved  
Capt. Adam Palmer

COMSUBRON 17  
Capt. Nicholas Tilbrook relieved  
Capt. Mark Schmall

COMSUBRON 19  
Capt. Michael Lewis relieved  
Capt. Brian Humm

COMSUBRON 20  
Capt. Bob Wirth relieved  
Capt. Thomas Buchanan

NSSC Pearl Harbor  
Cmdr. Christopher C. Lindberg relieved  
Cmdr. Michael D. Eberlein

Trident Refit Facility, Kings Bay  
Capt. Paul Dinius relieved  
Capt. Gunter Braun

USS *Alabama* (SSBN 731) (B)  
Cmdr. Jeff Yackeren relieved  
Cmdr. Paul Reinhardt

USS *Alaska* (SSBN 732) (B)  
Cmdr. Dave Brooks relieved  
Cmdr. David Forman

USS *Buffalo* (SSN 715)  
Cmdr. Paul Lee relieved  
Cmdr. Micah Maxwell

USS *California* (SSN 781)  
Cmdr. Dave Payne relieved  
Cmdr. Eric Sager

USS *Cheyenne* (SSN 773)  
Cmdr. John T. Gonser relieved  
Cmdr. John W. Stafford

USS *Colorado* (PCU 788)  
Cmdr. Reed Koepp relieved  
Cmdr. Ken Franklin

USS *Columbus* (SSN 762)  
Cmdr. Peter French relieved  
Capt. Albert Alarcon

USS *Connecticut* (SSN 22)  
Cmdr. Carl Trask relieved  
Cmdr. Brian Taddiken

USS *Florida* (SSGN 728) (G)  
Capt. Greg Kercher relieved  
Capt. Bill McKinney

USS *Georgia* (SSGN 729) (G)  
Capt. Doug Jordan relieved  
Capt. Mike Badorf

USS *Greenville* (SSN 772)  
Cmdr. Terry A. Nemec relieved  
Cmdr. Gabe A. Anseeuw

USS *Jimmy Carter* (SSN 23)  
Cmdr. Keith Floyd relieved  
Cmdr. Melvin Smith

USS *Kentucky* (SSBN 737) (B)  
Cmdr. Kenneth Roman relieved  
Cmdr. John Hale

USS *Kentucky* (SSBN 737) (G)  
Cmdr. James Hurt relieved  
Cmdr. Brian Freck

USS *Louisiana* (SSBN 743) (G)  
Cmdr. Martin E. Sprague relieved  
Cmdr. Melvyn N. Naidas

USS *Louisville* (SSN 724)  
Cmdr. Robert Rose relieved  
Cmdr. David Cox

USS *Maryland* (SSBN 738) (B)  
Cmdr. Jesse Pruett relieved  
Cmdr. Geoff Patterson

USS *Michigan* (SSGN 727) (B)  
Capt. Bradley Terry relieved  
Capt. Joseph Turk

USS *Michigan* (SSGN 727) (G)  
Capt. James Belz relieved  
Capt. Gustavo Gutierrez

USS *Missouri* (SSN 780)  
Cmdr. George Howell relieved  
Cmdr. Fraser Hudson

USS *New Hampshire* (SSN 778)  
Cmdr. Todd Brandon relieved  
Cmdr. Jason Weed

USS *North Dakota* (SSN 784)  
Cmdr. Mark Robinson relieved  
Cmdr. Mike Hollenbach

USS *Pasadena* (SSN 752)  
Cmdr. Corey Poorman relieved  
Cmdr. Kenneth Douglas

USS *Pittsburgh* (SSN 720)  
Cmdr. Jason Deichler relieved  
Cmdr. Neil Colston

USS *San Juan* (SSN 751)  
Cmdr. Ravi Desai relieved  
Cmdr. John Craddock

USS *Scranton* (SSN 756)  
Cmdr. Aaron Peterson relieved  
Cmdr. Ronald Stowe

USS *Tennessee* (SSBN 734) (B)  
Cmdr. Paul Seitz relieved  
Cmdr. Chas McLenithan

USS *Tennessee* (SSBN 734) (G)  
Cmdr. Jon Schaffner relieved  
Cmdr. Chris Bohner

USS *Washington* (SSN 787)  
Cmdr. Gabe Cavazos relieved  
Capt. Jason Schneider

USS *West Virginia* (SSBN 736) (B)  
Cmdr. Jared Wyrick relieved  
Capt. Joe Coleman

Qualified for Command

Lt. Cmdr. Christopher Abplanalp  
Naval Submarine School Groton

Lt. Cmdr. Richard Ali  
USS *Nevada* (SSBN 733) (G)

Lt. Garrett Allen  
USS *Tucson* (SSN 770)

Lt. Christopher Andrews  
USS *Cheyenne* (SSN 773)

Lt. Cmdr. David Beam  
USS *Vermont* (SSN 792)

Lt. Cmdr. Vincent Bove  
CTF 69

Lt. Cmdr. Matthew Braden  
COMSUBGRU 7

Lt. Cmdr. Patrick Bray  
COMSUBRON 11

Lt. Cmdr. Burnes Brown  
COMSUBRON 1

Lt. Cmdr. Kyle Calton  
USS *North Dakota* (SSN 784)

Lt. David Camp  
USS *Pennsylvania* (SSBN 735) (B)

Lt. Cmdr. Rene Cano  
DNI/DDNI NISS

Lt. Cmdr. Patrick Cashin  
USS *Maine* (SSBN 741) (B)

Lt. Cmdr. Timothy Chadwick  
USS *San Juan* (SSN 751)

Lt. Cmdr. John Chester  
NWID Kings Bay Ga.

Lt. Cmdr. Amando Cope  
USS *Asheville* (SSN 758)

Lt. Jeffrey Cornielle  
NSTCP SITE FTT

Lt. Cmdr. Dennis Crump  
CTF 69

Lt. Cmdr. Scott Edminster  
NPTU Charleston BOS

Lt. Luis Estrada  
USS *Bremerton* (SSN 698)

Lt. Cmdr. Danial Fickling  
N1 STUDENTS & TT

Lt. Matthew Fisher  
USS *Columbia* (SSN 771)

Lt. Cmdr. Michael Fritts  
CPFLT NPEB

Lt. Cmdr. Michael Furlan  
COMSUBRON 12

Lt. Cmdr. Jeffrey Gammon  
USS *Maryland* (SSBN 738) (B)

Lt. Cmdr. Daniel Garcia  
USS *Pittsburgh* (SSN 720)

Lt. Cmdr. Sean Genis  
USS *Bremerton* (SSN 698)

Lt. Cmdr. Preston Gilmore  
USS *Illinois* (SSN 786)

Lt. Cmdr. Jason Goeller  
USS *Pennsylvania* (SSBN 735) (G)

Lt. Cmdr. Chad Guillerault  
USS *Virginia* (SSN 774)

Lt. John Hartsog  
USS *Florida* (SSGN 728) (G)

Lt. Donald Head  
USS *Louisiana* (SSBN 743) (B)

Lt. Cmdr. Ryan Hilger  
OPNAV

Lt. Andrew Hill  
USS *Minnesota* (SSN 783)

Lt. Cmdr. Joseph Huck  
OPNAV

Lt. Cmdr. Michael Humara  
COMSUBPAC

Lt. Cmdr. Jeremy Janney  
Dir. Div. Naval Reactors DOE

Lt. Cmdr. Towney Kennard  
FFC Nuclear Propulsion Exam Board

Lt. Cmdr. Justin Kirkpatrick  
Presidents Board of Inspection & Surv.

Lt. Cmdr. Joshua Lail  
FFC Nuclear Propulsion Exam Board

Lt. Cmdr. Andrew Lawrence  
USS *Ohio* (SSGN 726) (G)

Lt. Cmdr. Matthew Lewis  
USS *Virginia* (SSN 774)

Lt. Cmdr. Joseph Lopiccolo  
Trident Training Facility Bangor

Lt. Joshua Ludwig  
USS *Georgia* (SSGN 729) (B)

Lt. Cmdr. Kerry Major  
FFC Nuclear Propulsion Exam Board

Lt. Cmdr. Jonathan Martin  
USS *Wyoming* (SSBN 742) (G)

Lt. Cmdr. Gregory McCarthy  
COMPACFLT



Lt. Cmdr. Samuel Mills S NLEC Newport	Lt. Cmdr. John Walker COMSUBRON 11	Lt. Nicholas Birger NROTC University New Mexico	Lt. Michael Cristiano USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (B)
Lt. Cmdr. Gregory Mischler USS <i>Seawolf</i> (SSN 21)	Lt. Damien Wall USS <i>Dallas</i> (SSN 700)	Lt. j.g. Aaron Bishop USS <i>California</i> (SSN 781)	Lt. j.g. Sean Cunningham USS <i>Cheyenne</i> (SSN 773)
Lt. Cmdr. Dennis Monroe DIRSSP Washington, DC	Lt. Cmdr. Grant Wanier USPACOM	Lt. j.g. Reston Bishop USS <i>Colorado</i> (SSN 788)	Lt. j.g. Tracy Daniels USS <i>San Francisco</i> (SSN 711)
Lt. Cmdr. Jacob Montoya USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)	Lt. Cmdr. George Watkins COMSUBRON 16	Lt. Jason Bombardier USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (B)	Lt. Robert Darby USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (B)
Lt. Cmdr. William Murphy USS <i>Nevada</i> (SSBN 733) (B)	Lt. Cmdr. Joshua Weiss Trident Training Facility Bangor	Lt. j.g. Robert Bostock USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (G)	Lt. j.g. Hugh Davison USS <i>Montpelier</i> (SSN 765)
Lt. Cmdr. Joshua Peters CPFLT Nuclear Propulsion Exam. Bd.	Lt. Cmdr. Dustin White Student Marine Corps Univ.	Lt. Clayton Bosworth USS <i>California</i> (SSN 781)	Lt. j.g. Katherine Dawley USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)
Lt. Cmdr. Jarrad Pilgrim USSTRATCOM SPPAC	Lt. Cmdr. Thomas Williams PSBFOROPS COMP	Lt. Ryan Boyer USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783)	Lt. j.g. Christopher Debarge USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)
Lt. Cmdr. Andrew Regalado USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (G)	Lt. Cmdr. Matthew Wolf Pres. Board of Inspection & Surv. S D	Lt. Erik Breitenbach USS <i>Bremerton</i> (SSN 698)	Lt. j.g. Vincenzo Delvillano USS <i>Toledo</i> (SSN 769)
Lt. Cmdr. Jeffrey Roberts S NSS Groton, Conn.	Lt. Cmdr. Adam Zaker USS <i>Texas</i> (SSN 775)	Lt. Casey Brown USS <i>Scranton</i> (SSN 756)	Lt. j.g. Isaac Derego USS <i>Indiana</i> (SSN 789)
Lt. Jason Rogers USS <i>Buffalo</i> (SSN 715)	Lt. Cmdr. Bradley Zingone USSTRATCOM SPPAC	Lt. Jeremy Brown USS <i>John Warner</i> (SSN 785)	Lt. Gaddis Diazperez USS <i>Albany</i> (SSN 753)
Lt. Cmdr. Martin Roschmann SUBLANT Training & Evaluation	Qualified in Submarines	Lt. j.g. Jacob Brumbach USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)	Lt. j.g. John Dickmann USS <i>Tucson</i> (SSN 770)
Lt. Cmdr. Brian Ross Dir. Div. Naval Reactors DOE		Lt. j.g. Grant Buckley USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)	Lt. Patrick Dillow USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (G)
Lt. Cmdr. Karl Sault COMSUBLANT		Lt. Samuel Butts USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (B)	Lt. Matthew Disher USS <i>New Mexico</i> (SSN 779)
Lt. Cmdr. Michael Smith CNAVPERSCOM Millington		Lt. Michael Byrge USS <i>Hampton</i> (SSN 767)	Lt. Thomas Dowd USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)
Lt. Cmdr. Reid Smythe USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)		Lt. Rafael Byron USS <i>Buffalo</i> (SSN 715)	Lt. Jon Drake USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (G)
Lt. William Spears USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)	Lt. j.g. Steven Arnold USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)	Lt. Thomas Cahill USS <i>Providence</i> (SSN 719)	Lt. j.g. Corey Drozdowski USS <i>New Hampshire</i> (SSN 778)
Lt. Cmdr. Jason Spray COMSUBRON 6	Lt. Jorge Arvelo USS <i>Newport News</i> (SSN 750)	Lt. Taylor Calibo USS <i>Greeneville</i> (SSN 772)	Lt. j.g. Ryan Duffy USS <i>Mississippi</i> (SSN 782)
Lt. Cmdr. Andrew Streenan FFC Nuclear Propulsion Exam. Board	Lt. Kelby Aten USS <i>Key West</i> (SSN 722)	Lt. j.g. Zachary Callahan USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (B)	Lt. j.g. Aaron Dupere USS <i>John Warner</i> (SSN 785)
Lt. David Taweel USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)	Lt. j.g. Mark Atkins USS <i>Providence</i> (SSN 719)	Lt. j.g. Benjamin Canfield USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)	Lt. Malcolm Eaton USS <i>Illinois</i> (SSN 786)
Lt. Cmdr. Scott Tedrick USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)	Lt. j.g. Austin Baker USS <i>Toledo</i> (SSN 769)	Lt. j.g. Thomas Catalano USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)	Lt. j.g. Matthew Eblin USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)
Lt. Cmdr. Alan Teele USSTRATCOM NAOC	Lt. j.g. Lee Becker USS <i>Cheyenne</i> (SSN 773)	Lt. Scott Cebulksi USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (G)	Lt. j.g. Alexander Egber USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (B)
Cmdr. Adam Thomas USSTRATCOM	Lt. j.g. Mitchell Bell USS <i>Olympia</i> (SSN 717)	Lt. Robert Chavez USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (B)	Lt. j.g. Nathan English USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (B)
Lt. Cmdr. Dillon Tolmie USPACOM	Lt. j.g. Brian Benedicks USS <i>Asheville</i> (SSN 758)	Lt. j.g. William Chilton USS <i>Greeneville</i> (SSN 772)	Lt. j.g. Nicholas Evans USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (B)
Lt. Cmdr. Terry Turner USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. j.g. Jordan Bennett USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768)	Lt. Jacob Christiansen USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)	Lt. Paul Evans USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (B)
Lt. Nicholas Tuuk USS <i>Seawolf</i> (SSN 21)	Lt. j.g. Nicholas Biela USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (B)	Lt. j.g. Justin Cline USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)	Lt. Stephen Fitzpatrick USS <i>Providence</i> (SSN 719)
Lt. Nicholas Vilardi USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. Eric Biggs USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23)	Lt. Benjamin Cook USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (B)	Lt. j.g. John Flores USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)

Lt. Jordan Foley USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. David Kennedy USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (B)	Lt. Daniel Lee USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (G)	Lt. j.g. Peyton McDonald USS <i>Boise</i> (SSN 764)																														
Lt. Patrick Foley NSSC Kings Bay	Lt. j.g. Ryan Keyes USS <i>Oklahoma City</i> (SSN 723)	Lt. Philip Lee NROTC USD SDSU DC	Lt. Scott McLennan USS <i>San Francisco</i> (SSN 711)																														
Lt. Ryan Fritz USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)	Lt. j.g. Michael Kirkpatrick USS <i>Washington</i> (SSN 787)	Lt. j.g. Jacob Liebert USS <i>Nevada</i> (SSBN 733) (G)	Lt. Michael McPherson USS <i>Washington</i> (SSN 787)																														
Lt. Robert Gacki USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (G)	Lt. Walker Klenk USS <i>New Mexico</i> (SSN 779)	Lt. j.g. Christopher Linich USS <i>Cheyenne</i> (SSN 773)	Lt. j.g. Daniel Meaney USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)																														
Lt. j.g. Francisco Galindez de Jesus USS <i>Indiana</i> (SSN 789)	Lt. j.g. Ryan Koller USS <i>Toledo</i> (SSN 769)	Lt. j.g. Keaton Lockhart USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (B)	Lt. j.g. Quinilan Melvin USS <i>Colorado</i> (SSN 788)																														
Lt. Bryant Giorgi USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (B)	Lt. j.g. Jason Koncsol USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (G)	Lt. David Mann USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)	Lt. Keegan Merkert USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)																														
Lt. j.g. Alexander Graham USS <i>Missouri</i> (SSN 780)	Lt. Owen Kownacki USS <i>Colorado</i> (SSN 788)	Lt. Tilford Mansfield USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (B)	Lt. Trevor Milford USS <i>Greeneville</i> (SSN 772)																														
Lt. j.g. Ian Gray USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)	Lt. Brooks Knutson USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (G)	Lt. Kevin Martin USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (G)	Lt. j.g. Andrew Miller USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (G)																														
Lt. Robert Greer USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (G)	Lt. j.g. David Kramer USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (B)	Lt. j.g. Christopher Masters USS <i>Dallas</i> (SSN 770)	Lt. j.g. Jeffrey Mitchell USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)																														
Lt. j.g. William Gregory USS <i>Colorado</i> (SNN 788)	Lt. Jarod Kramer USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (B)	Lt. j.g. Joseph McAndrews USS <i>Jefferson City</i> (SSN 759)	Lt. j.g. Killian Monley USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)																														
Lt. j.g. Kevin Grothe USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (G)	Lt. j.g. Thomas Krysil USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (G)	Lt. j.g. George McClymont USS <i>Santa Fe</i> (SSN 763)	Lt. Gregory Morgan USS <i>Tucson</i> (SSN 770)																														
Lt. j.g. Andrew Haggerty USS <i>Topeka</i> (SSN 754)	Lt. Justin Lamothe USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)	Lt. j.g. Dylan McCrea USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (G)	Lt. j.g. Zachary Motter USS <i>Oklahoma City</i> (SSN 723)																														
Lt. Matthew Hait USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (G)	<div>COMSUBPAC Winners of 2017 Battle “E” Efficiency Competition Awards:</div> <table><tr><td><b>SUBRON 1</b> USS <i>Jacksonville</i> (SSN 699) Cmdr. S. Faulk Lt. Cmdr. L. Arbuckle (D) Lt. Cmdr. A. Stutzman (R) ETRCM K. Rollert (D) ETRCS R. Branam (R)</td><td><b>SUBRON 15</b> USS <i>Oklahoma City</i> (SSN 723) Cmdr. T. Odonnell Lt. Cmdr. S. Welch (D) Lt. Cmdr. C. Christofk (R) FTCM B. Edmiston</td><td>USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726)(G) Capt. G. Miranda Lt. Cmdr. J. Parm MMACM A. Lee</td></tr><tr><td><b>SUBDEVRON 5</b> USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23) Cmdr. M. Smith (D) Cmdr. E. Floyd (R) Lt. Cmdr. A. Wilson CMDCM S. Peirsel (D) CMDCM P. Walters (R)</td><td><b>SUBRON 17</b> USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731)(B) Cmdr. P. Reinhardt (D) Cmdr. J. Yackeren (R) Lt. Cmdr. D. Latia (D) Lt. Cmdr. R . Lowe (R) FTCM T. Leonard (D) MMACS M. Pearson (R)</td><td>Special Category Submarine Tender USS <i>Emory S. Land</i> (AS 39) Capt. D. Bradley Cmdr. R. Lopez CMDCM W. Greene</td></tr><tr><td>Lt. j.g. Erik Hoffstadt USS <i>Rhode Island</i> (SSBN 740) (B)</td><td></td><td>Special Category ARCO (ARDM 5) Lt. Cmdr. Z. Harry Lt. Cmdr. N. Chiudioni CMDCM J. Gruber</td></tr><tr><td>Lt. Joshua Hyland USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (B)</td><td></td><td>Special Category Undersea Rescue Command Capt. M. Hazenberg (D) Cmdr. M. Eberlein (R) Lt. Cmdr. J. Babick HMCM F. Lazarin</td></tr><tr><td>Lt. Robert Inglis USS <i>Key West</i> (SSN 722)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Lt. Charles Johnson USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (G)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Lt. j.g. Jeremy Jorge USS <i>Montpelier</i> (SSN 765)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Lt. j.g. Thomas Kasmer USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<b>SUBRON 1</b> USS <i>Jacksonville</i> (SSN 699) Cmdr. S. Faulk Lt. Cmdr. L. Arbuckle (D) Lt. Cmdr. A. Stutzman (R) ETRCM K. Rollert (D) ETRCS R. Branam (R)	<b>SUBRON 15</b> USS <i>Oklahoma City</i> (SSN 723) Cmdr. T. Odonnell Lt. Cmdr. S. Welch (D) Lt. Cmdr. C. Christofk (R) FTCM B. Edmiston	USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726)(G) Capt. G. Miranda Lt. Cmdr. J. Parm MMACM A. Lee	<b>SUBDEVRON 5</b> USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23) Cmdr. M. Smith (D) Cmdr. E. Floyd (R) Lt. Cmdr. A. Wilson CMDCM S. Peirsel (D) CMDCM P. Walters (R)	<b>SUBRON 17</b> USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731)(B) Cmdr. P. Reinhardt (D) Cmdr. J. Yackeren (R) Lt. Cmdr. D. Latia (D) Lt. Cmdr. R . Lowe (R) FTCM T. Leonard (D) MMACS M. Pearson (R)	Special Category Submarine Tender USS <i>Emory S. Land</i> (AS 39) Capt. D. Bradley Cmdr. R. Lopez CMDCM W. Greene	Lt. j.g. Erik Hoffstadt USS <i>Rhode Island</i> (SSBN 740) (B)		Special Category ARCO (ARDM 5) Lt. Cmdr. Z. Harry Lt. Cmdr. N. Chiudioni CMDCM J. Gruber	Lt. Joshua Hyland USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (B)		Special Category Undersea Rescue Command Capt. M. Hazenberg (D) Cmdr. M. Eberlein (R) Lt. Cmdr. J. Babick HMCM F. Lazarin	Lt. Robert Inglis USS <i>Key West</i> (SSN 722)			Lt. Charles Johnson USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (G)			Lt. j.g. Jeremy Jorge USS <i>Montpelier</i> (SSN 765)			Lt. j.g. Thomas Kasmer USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)								
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Lt. Samuel Murphy USS <i>La Jolla</i> (SSN 701)	Lt. Jonathan Rodgers USS <i>Dallas</i> (SSN 700)	Lt. Matthew Storm USS <i>Louisville</i> (SSN 724)	Lt. j.g. Laura Wainikainen USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)
Lt. j.g. Sean Murphy USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (B)	Lt. Peter Roemer USS <i>Tucson</i> (SSN 770)	Lt. j.g. Blake Stout USS <i>Hampton</i> (SSN 767)	Lt. Johnathan Wargi USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)
Lt. j.g. Michael Naclerio USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (G)	Lt. Christopher Rogeness USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)	Lt. j.g. Mark Strine USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. Eric Washkewicz USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768)
Lt. j.g. Tyler Newland USS <i>Hawaii</i> (SSN 776)	Lt. j.g. Josiah Ross USS <i>Olympia</i> (SSN 717)	Lt. j.g. Cody Stueve USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. j.g. Thomas Wegener USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (G)
Lt. j.g. Christian Nicholson USS <i>Pasadena</i> (SSN 752)	Lt. j.g. Thomas Rowland USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (G)	Lt. j.g. Michael Sullivan USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. j.g. Aleksander Weismantel USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)
Lt. Michael Nielson USS <i>Colorado</i> (SSN 788)	Lt. Wesley Rudy USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (B)	Lt. j.g. Tyler Susa USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (B)	Lt. j.g. Nicholas Weithman USS <i>Maine</i> (SSBN 741) (G)
Lt. j.g. Eric Nordquist USS <i>Maine</i> (SSBN 741) (B)	Lt. Andrew Rydalch USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (B)	Lt. Ross Sygulla USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (B)	Lt. Andrew Wilkins USS <i>Olympia</i> (SSN 717)
Lt. Temitope Ohiomoba USS <i>Bremerton</i> (SSN 698)	Lt. j.g. Stephen Ryker USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (B)	Lt. j.g. Elliot Sykora USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. j.g. Jon Williams USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)
Lt. Ryan Olehausen USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)	Lt. j.g. Michael Schmitz USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. Manasseh Szwabowski USS <i>Jacksonville</i> (SSN 699)	Lt. j.g. Sean Williams USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)
Lt. j.g. Matthew Padilla USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (B)	Lt. Kristin Schoemaker USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (G)	Lt. j.g. Joshua Taft USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (G)	Lt. j.g. Heather Willis USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (B)
Lt. j.g. Richard Padron USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (B)	Lt. j.g. Gerald Schrader USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (G)	Lt. Troy Tauber USS <i>Missouri</i> (SSN 780)	Lt. Jordan Wingate USS <i>Greeneville</i> (SSN 772)
Lt. Gregory Pavone USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)	Lt. j.g. Joseph Scordino USS <i>Illinois</i> (SSN 786)	Lt. Andrew Taylor USS <i>Key West</i> (SSN 722)	Lt. j.g. Benjamin Winter USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)
Lt. j.g. Marcus Perez USS <i>Jacksonville</i> (SSN 699)	Lt. Michael Selover USS <i>Virginia</i> (SSN 774)	Lt. Alexander Teator USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (B)	Lt. Albert Wong USS <i>Olympia</i> (SSN 717)
Lt. j.g. Andrew Podgorski USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (G)	Lt. j.g. Matthew Sheeler USS <i>Topeka</i> (SSN 754)	Lt. j.g. Whitney Tharp USS <i>Mississippi</i> (SSN 782)	Lt. j.g. Cole Yager USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (B)
Lt. j.g. Gregory Poser USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)	Lt. Derrick Simons USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)	Lt. Nathan Thiem USS <i>Louisville</i> (SSN 724)	Lt. j.g. Andrew Zellman USS <i>Seawolf</i> (SSN 21)
Lt. j.g. Zachary Powers USS <i>Dallas</i> (SSN 700)	Lt. Michael Sjolholmsierchio USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (B)	Lt. j.g. Tyler Thomas USS <i>Tucson</i> (SSN 770)	Lt. j.g. Matthew Ziesmer USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)
Lt. j.g. Joshua Prince USS <i>New Hampshire</i> (SSN 778)	Lt. j.g. Benjamin Smith USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)	Lt. j.g. Mackenzie Threlkeld USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (B)	Qualified Nuclear Engineering Officer
Lt. Travis Probe USS <i>Scranton</i> (SSN 756)	Lt. j.g. Isaac Smith USS <i>Topeka</i> (SSN 754)	Lt. j.g. Connor Timmins USS <i>North Carolina</i> (SSN 777)	
Lt. j.g. Andrew Pytlinski USS <i>Toledo</i> (SSN 769)	Lt. Joshua Smith USS <i>Seawolf</i> (SSN 21)	Lt. j.g. Benjamin Todd USS <i>North Carolina</i> (SSN 777)	
Lt. j.g. Michael Quinlan USS <i>Hawaii</i> (SSN 776)	Lt. Samuel Smith USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (B)	Lt. j.g. Laura Towle USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)	
Lt. j.g. Mason Rabalais USS <i>Mississippi</i> (SSN 782)	Lt. j.g. Scott Smith USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)	Lt. Emanuel Towns USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. Travis Adams USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (G)
Lt. j.g. Lyndel Raiford USS <i>Springfield</i> (SSN 761)	Lt. j.g. Stephen Smith USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSBN 729) (B)	Lt. James VanKirk USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (G)	Jared Anongos USS <i>Nevada</i> (SSBN 733) (B)
Lt. Braden Reiner USS <i>Columbus</i> (SSN 762)	Lt. j.g. Nathan Staats USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (B)	Lt. j.g. Justin Versteeg USS <i>Cheyenne</i> (SSN 773)	Lt. Stuart Ardissono USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23)
Lt. j.g. Christopher Reynolds USS <i>Topeka</i> (SSN 754)	Lt. Jonathan Stack USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. j.g. Derek Von Disterlo USS <i>Springfield</i> (SSN 761)	Lt. Nathan Arnold USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)
Lt. Philip Reynolds USS <i>Providence</i> (SSN 719)	Lt. Christopher Stevens USS <i>Mississippi</i> (SSN 782)	Lt. Michael Vongonten USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)	Lt. j.g. Steven Arnold USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)
Lt. Wesley Riley USS <i>Cheyenne</i> (SSN 773)	Lt. Nicholas Stiegman USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)	Lt. j.g. Zachary Vrtis USS <i>Chicago</i> (SSN 721)	Lt. Jorge Arvelo USS <i>Newport News</i> (SSN 750)

Lt. j.g. Ryder Ashcraft USS <i>Maine</i> (SSBN 741) (G)	Lt. Lindsay Brock NNPTC Charleston, S.C.	Lt. j.g. Justin Cline USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)	Lt. Benjamin Desch USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (G)								
Lt. Harrison Askew USS <i>Washington</i> (SSN 787)	Lt. Casey Brown USS <i>Scranton</i> (SSN 756)	Lt. j.g. Mark Colby USS <i>Pasadena</i> (SSN 752)	Lt. Gaddis Diazperez USS <i>Albany</i> (SSN 753)								
Lt. Kelby Aten USS <i>Key West</i> (SSN 722)	Lt. Chase Brown USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)	Lt. Devon Colmer USS <i>San Juan</i> (SSN 751)	Lt. Matthew Dickerman USS <i>Springfield</i> (SSN 761)								
Lt. j.g. Mark Atkins USS <i>Providence</i> (SSN 719)	Lt. Jeremy Brown USS <i>John Warner</i> (SSN 785)	Lt. Benjamin Cook USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (B)	Lt. Steven Digiannurio NROTC Forida A&M Univ.								
Lt. Andrew Austin CNRC Millington, Tenn.	Lt. j.g. Jacob Brumbach USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)	Lt. Edgard Corea USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)	Lt. Patrick Dillow USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (G)								
Lt. David Baxter S PG MIT Cambridge Mass.	Lt. j.g. Grant Buckley USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)	Lt. Michael Cristiano USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (B)	Lt. William Dorriety USS <i>Toledo</i> (SSN 769)								
Lt. Andrew Beliveau USS <i>Maine</i> (SSBN 741) (B)	Lt. Andrew Butler NROTC Carnegie Mellon Univ.	Lt. Chase Cummins USS <i>Greeneville</i> (SSN 772)	Lt. Jon Drake USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (G)								
Lt. Leonardo Benavides USS <i>Olympia</i> (SSN 717)	Lt. Edward Butler USS <i>Nevada</i> (SSBN 733) (B)	Lt. Matthew Cutts USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768)	Lt. j.g. Corey Drozdowski USS <i>New Hampshire</i> (SSN 778)								
Lt. j.g. Brian Benedicks USS <i>Asheville</i> (SSN 758)	Lt. Taylor Butler USS <i>Maine</i> (SSBN 741) (G)	Lt. Robert Darby USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (B)	Lt. Christopher Duffy USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23)								
Lt. j.g. Jordan Bennett USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768)	Lt. Samuel Butts USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (B)	Lt. j.g. Hugh Davison USS <i>Montpelier</i> (SSN 765)	Lt. j.g. Aaron Dupere USS <i>John Warner</i> (SSN 785)								
Lt. Martin Bennett CTF 69	Lt. Michael Byrge USS <i>Hampton</i> (SSN 767)	Lt. j.g. Katherine Dawley USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)	Lt. Malcolm Eaton USS <i>Illinois</i> (SSN 786)								
Lt. Tyler Bergman LSFO OPCON CTR	Lt. Rafael Byron USS <i>Buffalo</i> (SSN 715)	Lt. j.g. Christopher DeBarge USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)	Lt. Nicholas Eberhart USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783)								
Lt. j.g. Nicholas Biela USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (B)	Lt. Taylor Calibo USS <i>Greeneville</i> (SSN 772)	Lt. Matthew Dehart USS <i>Toledo</i> (SSN 769)	Lt. j.g. Scott Ebert USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)								
Lt. Eric Biggs USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23)	Lt. Elijah Callaghan USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (B)	Lt. j.g. Isaac Derego USS <i>Indiana</i> (SSN 789)	Lt. j.g. Alexander Ebger USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (B)								
Lt. Nicholas Birger NROTC University New Mexico	Lt. j.g. Zachary Callahan USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (B)	<div>COMSUBLANT Winners of 2017 Battle Efficiency Competition Awards:</div> <table><tr><td><b>COMSUBRON 4</b> USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783) Capt. B. Tanaka Lt. Cmdr. L. Patterson ETRCM(SS) R. Snyder</td><td>USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729)(G) Capt. M. Badorf (D) Capt. D. Jordan (R) Lt. Cmdr. B. Bozin (D) Lt. Cmdr. C. Holland (R) CMDCM J. R. Rosario</td></tr><tr><td><b>COMSUBRON 6</b> USS <i>Helena</i> (SSN 725) Cmdr. J.Pittman Lt. Cmdr. E. Kasse (D) Lt. Cmdr. C. Rose (R) ETVCM(SS) A. Owens</td><td><b>COMSUBRON 20</b> USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736)(B) Capt. J. Coleman ( D) Cmdr. J. Wyrick (R) Lt. Cmdr. A. Aviles MMWCM{SS} J. Riley</td></tr><tr><td><b>COMSUBRON 12</b> USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768) Cmdr. M. Fanning Lt. Cmdr. S. Bell (D) Lt. Cmdr. S. Halle (R) CMDCM(SS) J. Williams (D) STSCM(SS) N. Chappelle (R)</td><td>USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736)(G) Cmdr. T. Clark Lt. Cmdr. A. Domina STSCM(SS) M. Williams</td></tr><tr><td><b>COMSUBRON 16</b> USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729)(B) Capt. G. Perez Lt. Cmdr. D. Burke MMACM(SS) B. Doebler</td><td></td></tr></table>		<b>COMSUBRON 4</b> USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783) Capt. B. Tanaka Lt. Cmdr. L. Patterson ETRCM(SS) R. Snyder	USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729)(G) Capt. M. Badorf (D) Capt. D. Jordan (R) Lt. Cmdr. B. Bozin (D) Lt. Cmdr. C. Holland (R) CMDCM J. R. Rosario	<b>COMSUBRON 6</b> USS <i>Helena</i> (SSN 725) Cmdr. J.Pittman Lt. Cmdr. E. Kasse (D) Lt. Cmdr. C. Rose (R) ETVCM(SS) A. Owens	<b>COMSUBRON 20</b> USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736)(B) Capt. J. Coleman ( D) Cmdr. J. Wyrick (R) Lt. Cmdr. A. Aviles MMWCM{SS} J. Riley	<b>COMSUBRON 12</b> USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768) Cmdr. M. Fanning Lt. Cmdr. S. Bell (D) Lt. Cmdr. S. Halle (R) CMDCM(SS) J. Williams (D) STSCM(SS) N. Chappelle (R)	USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736)(G) Cmdr. T. Clark Lt. Cmdr. A. Domina STSCM(SS) M. Williams	<b>COMSUBRON 16</b> USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729)(B) Capt. G. Perez Lt. Cmdr. D. Burke MMACM(SS) B. Doebler	
<b>COMSUBRON 4</b> USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783) Capt. B. Tanaka Lt. Cmdr. L. Patterson ETRCM(SS) R. Snyder	USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729)(G) Capt. M. Badorf (D) Capt. D. Jordan (R) Lt. Cmdr. B. Bozin (D) Lt. Cmdr. C. Holland (R) CMDCM J. R. Rosario										
<b>COMSUBRON 6</b> USS <i>Helena</i> (SSN 725) Cmdr. J.Pittman Lt. Cmdr. E. Kasse (D) Lt. Cmdr. C. Rose (R) ETVCM(SS) A. Owens	<b>COMSUBRON 20</b> USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736)(B) Capt. J. Coleman ( D) Cmdr. J. Wyrick (R) Lt. Cmdr. A. Aviles MMWCM{SS} J. Riley										
<b>COMSUBRON 12</b> USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768) Cmdr. M. Fanning Lt. Cmdr. S. Bell (D) Lt. Cmdr. S. Halle (R) CMDCM(SS) J. Williams (D) STSCM(SS) N. Chappelle (R)	USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736)(G) Cmdr. T. Clark Lt. Cmdr. A. Domina STSCM(SS) M. Williams										
<b>COMSUBRON 16</b> USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729)(B) Capt. G. Perez Lt. Cmdr. D. Burke MMACM(SS) B. Doebler											
Lt. Michael Birnbaum USS <i>Missouri</i> (SSN 780)	Nicholas Campbell USS <i>Newport News</i> (SSN 750)										
Lt. John Blake USS <i>Tucson</i> (SSN 770)	Lt. j.g. Benjamin Canfield USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)										
Lt. Brian Bloom USS <i>Pittsburgh</i> (SSN 720)	Lt. Lauren Carpenter USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (G)										
Lt. Nicholas Bogart USS <i>John Warner</i> (SSN 785)	Lt. Antonio Carreno USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (G)										
Lt. Jason Bombardier USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (B)	Lt. Charles Celerier USS <i>Topeka</i> (SSN 754)										
Lt. Benjamin Bondurant CTF 65	Lt. Robert Chavez USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (B)										
Lt. Evan Boyce USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. Jacob Christiansen USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)										
Lt. Ryan Boyer USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783)	Lt. Evan Christman DIRDIVOFNREACDOE										
Lt. William Boykin USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (G)	Lt. Codi Clark USS <i>Bremerton</i> (SSN 698)										
Lt. Erik Breitenbach USS <i>Bremerton</i> (SSN 698)	Lt. Nicholas Clark USS <i>Mississippi</i> (SSN 782)										
Lt. Andrew Brink USS <i>Scranton</i> (SSN 756)	Lt. Trevor Cleary USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)										



Lt. j.g. Matthew Eblin USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)	Lt. Laura Gorinski USS <i>Virginia</i> (SSN 774)	Lt. Mary Janowski S SNTWIP SpaceX	Lt. Philip Lee NROTC USD SDSU DC
Lt. Isaac Eckers USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (G)	Lt. Paul Graeter TTF Kings Bay Ga.	Lt. Charles Johnson USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (G)	Lt. Victor Lee USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (G)
Lt. Kyle Elam USS <i>New Mexico</i> (SSN 779)	Lt. j.g. Alexander Graham USS <i>Missouri</i> (SSN 780)	Lt. David Johnson USS <i>San Juan</i> (SSN 751)	Lt. Bradley Lentz USS <i>Louisville</i> (SSN 724)
Lt. John Emery USS <i>Illinois</i> (SSN 786)	Lt. John Grant USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)	Lt. Wesley Johnson TTF Bangor Wash.	Lt. William Levi USS <i>Columbus</i> (SSN 762)
Lt. j.g. Nathan English USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (B)	Lt. j.g. Ian Gray USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)	Lt. j.g. Jeremy Jorge USS <i>Montpelier</i> (SSN 765)	Lt. Nicholas Linsodonnell USS <i>Asheville</i> (SSN 758)
Lt. Paul Evans USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (B)	Lt. Collin Grier USS <i>Pasadena</i> (SSN 752)\	Lt. Michael Keane USS <i>New Mexico</i> (SSN 779)	Lt. Mark Livengood USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)
Lt. Justin Feltkamp USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)	Lt. Garrett Griffin USS <i>Newport News</i> (SSN 750)	Lt. David Kennedy USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730)	Lt. j.g. Keaton Lockhart USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (B)
Lt. Joseph Finkle USS <i>Jacksonville</i> (SSN 699)	Lt. Jacob Grogan USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (B)	Lt. Firas Khoury USS <i>San Francisco</i> (SSN 711)	Lt. Rory Loughran USS <i>San Juan</i> (SSN 751)
Lt. Joseph Fiore USS <i>Seawolf</i> (SSN 21)	Lt. Brian Gureck USS <i>Louisville</i> (SSN 724)	Lt. j.g. Matthew Kilby USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (B)	Lt. Bryan Lowry USS <i>Jacksonville</i> (SSN 699)
Lt. j.g. Alexander Fishman USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (B)	Lt. Alexander Gutzler USS <i>New Hampshire</i> (SSN 778)	Lt. Andrew King USS <i>Nevada</i> (SSBN 733) (B)	Lt. Calvin Luzum COMDESRON 26
Lt. Kenneth Fletcher NPTU Ballston, N.Y. MARF	Lt. Jon Hamilton USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (B)	Lt. Alexander Kinney TFF Bangor Wash.	Lt. Owen Lynch USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (G)
Lt. j.g. John Flores USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)	Lt. Ryan Hard S Post Grad. Monterey, Calif.	Lt. j.g. Michael Kirkpatrick USS <i>Washington</i> (SSN 787)	Lt. David Mann USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)
Lt. Patrick Foley NSSC Kings Bay Ga.	Lt. j.g. Cameron Harrigan USS <i>Newport News</i> (SSN 750)	Lt. Walker Klenk USS <i>New Mexico</i> (SSN 779)	Lt. Michael Martin NAVAL ACADEMY
Lt. j.g. Erin Ford USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (G)	Lt. j.g. Jeremy Heimke USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)	Lt. Daniel Klinge USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)	Lt. j.g. Christopher Masters USS <i>Dallas</i> (SSN 700)
Lt. Joseph Frank USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (G)	Lt. Douglas Heinzel USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)	Lt. Brooks Knutson USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (G)	Lt. j.g. Joseph McAndrews USS <i>Jefferson City</i> (SSN 759)
Lt. j.g. Francisco Galindez de Jesus USS <i>Indiana</i> (SSN 789)	Lt. Kevin Hickey USS <i>Missouri</i> (SSN 780)	Lt. Alexander Kornick USS <i>Pittsburgh</i> (SSN 720)	Lt. David McClain USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (B)
Lt. Daniel Gallagher USS <i>San Francisco</i> (SSN 711)	Lt. Ross Hieatt COM NAV Marianas	Lt. Samuel Kowalczyk USS <i>Jefferson City</i> (SSN 759)	Lt. Cameron McCord USS <i>Helena</i> (SSN 725)
Lt. Timothy Galvin USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. j.g. Erik Hoffstadt USS <i>Rhode Island</i> (SSBN 740) (B)	Owen Kownacki USS <i>Colorado</i> (SSN 788)	Lt. j.g. Peyton McDonald USS <i>Boise</i> (SSN 764)
Lt. Maggie Gardner USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (G)	Lt. Christopher Holmes USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (G)	Lt. j.g. David Kramer USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (B)	Lt. William McDonald USS <i>Dallas</i> (SSN 700)
Lt. Timothy Garrett USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (G)	Lt. David Hoyle USS <i>Newport News</i> (SSN 750)	Lt. Jarod Kramer USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (B)	Lt. Brandon McDowall USS <i>Hawaii</i> (SSN 776)
Lt. Joshua Gaston USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (G)	Lt. Kyle Hrutkay USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (B)	Lt. Jordan Kronshage USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783)	Lt. Michael McGetrick USS <i>Tucson</i> (SSN 770)
Lt. Christopher Gear USS <i>San Juan</i> (SSN 751)	Lt. Joshua Hyland USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (B)	Lt. j.g. Thomas Krysil USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (G)	Lt. Kevin McKee DNS CMARCAD VALI
Lt. James Giesemann USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (G)	Lt. Robert Inglis USS <i>Key West</i> (SSN 722)	Lt. Michael Lacey USS <i>Buffalo</i> (SSN 715)	Lt. Connor McLemore USS <i>Bremerton</i> (SSN 698)
Lt. Bryant Giorgi USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (B)	Lt. David Irons COMSUBGRU 7	Lt. Justin Lamothe USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 736) (G)	Lt. Scott McLennan USS <i>San Francisco</i> (SSN 711)
Lt. j.g. Benjamin Goclano USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (G)	Lt. David Jackson USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (G)	Lt. Eric Lantz USS <i>New Hampshire</i> (SSN 778)	Lt. Michael McPherson USS <i>Washington</i> (SSN 787)
Lt. Timothy Goins USS <i>Oklahoma City</i> (SSN 723)	Lt. Sarah Jaeger COMSUBRON 6	Lt. Tyler Lawlor USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. Barry McShane USS <i>California</i> (SSN 781)

Submarine Learning Facility Officer Awarded IOY for 2017

Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) announced its 2017 Military Instructors of the Year (IOY) during a ceremony at the National Naval Aviation Museum aboard Naval Air Station Pensacola on Dec. 14.

For one IOY nominee standing before the crowd, the drive to be a better leader started with simply being a better mentor. Lt. Christopher DeMatteo, assigned to Submarine Learning Facility (SLF), Norfolk, understands that teaching is not just measured by how well information is presented but also how relevant that information is and how well his students understand it.

DeMatteo teaches about 25 students a month, which includes junior officers and enlisted Submariners, and attributes his success to his exposure to good and bad instructors and mentors early in his career.



To expand his own knowledge as an instructor, DeMatteo pursued his Master Training Specialist (MTS) qualification. The MTS designation, not earned by all instructors, serves to recognize outstanding individual effort and command training professionalism. As an MTS-qualified instructor, not only must DeMatteo demonstrate highly effective teaching skills but also take a leadership role in mentoring, instructing, and evaluating instructors and curriculums.

The NETC Military IOY award program recognizes Navy and Marine Corps instructors and facilitators who exemplify personal excellence and display outstanding instructional and leadership performance.

The program highlights the significant contributions of individuals from throughout the Naval Education and Training enterprise who have been nominated by their commands based on their sustained superior performance, accomplishments, community involvement, and personal and professional growth over the course of the past year.

Lt. Thomas McSweeney USS <i>Santa Fe</i> (SSN 763)	Lt. j.g. Killian Monley USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. Taylor Newman USS <i>Boise</i> (SSN 764)	Lt. Jacqueline Penichet USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (G)
Lt. j.g. Daniel Meaney USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)	Lt. Jan Morales USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (B)	Lt. Kevin Nguy CNRC Millington, Tenn.	Lt. j.g. Marcus Perez USS <i>Jacksonville</i> (SSN 699)
Lt. Curran Meek USS <i>Asheville</i> (SSN 758)	Lt. Shane Moran USS <i>Montpelier</i> (SSN 765)	Lt. j.g. Eric Nordquist USS <i>Maine</i> (SSBN 741) (B)	Lt. j.g. Andrew Pfau USS <i>Cheyenne</i> (SSN 773)
Lt. Samuel Melick USS <i>Hampton</i> (SSN 767)	Lt. Christopher Morgan COMSUBRON 21	Lt. Cory Oberst USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (G)	Lt. Mark Pfender TTF Kings Bay FLT TT
Lt. William Melton USS <i>Alexandria</i> (SSN 757)	Lt. Brett Morris USS <i>Chicago</i> (SSN 721)	Lt. Morgan Oblinsky USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768)	Lt. Charles Peirsall USS <i>Helena</i> (SSN 725)
Lt. Keegan Merkert USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)	Lt. Devonta Morrison NPTU Charleston S.C. D MTS	Lt. Temitope Ohiomoba USS <i>Bremerton</i> (SSN 698)	Lt. Julie Plessinger USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783)
Lt. Kyle Milden NAVAL ACADEMY	Lt. Eric Mosher USS <i>Newport News</i> (SSN 750)	Lt. Ryan Olehausen USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)	Lt. Landon Pogue USS <i>Montpelier</i> (SSN 765)
Lt. Trevor Milford USS <i>Greenville</i> (SSN 772)	Lt. j.g. Zachary Motter USS <i>Oklahoma City</i> (SSN 723)	Lt. Lindsay Olsen NSTCPACPHFLT TT	Lt. Eugene Portner NOPF Whidbey Island
Lt. j.g. Andrew Miller USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (G)	Lt. Samuel Murphy USS <i>La Jolla</i> (SSN 701)	Lt. Tyler Otteson USS <i>San Francisco</i> (SSN 711)	Lt. j.g. Gregory Poser USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)
Lt. Nicholas Miller NUSWCD N NWCF	Lt. j.g. Sean Murphy USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (B)	Lt. Joshua Otto USS <i>New Hampshire</i> (SSN 778)	Lt. George Prieto USS <i>Missouri</i> (SSN 780)
Lt. Ryan Miller USS <i>Jefferson City</i> (SSN 759)	Lt. Steven Musselwhite USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. j.g. Richard Padron USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (B)	Lt. Travis Probe USS <i>Scranton</i> (SSN 756)
Lt. Mark Moeller USS <i>Chicago</i> (SSN 721)	Lt. Kristina Nelloms USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (B)	Lt. Gregory Pavone USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)	Lt. Michael Protesto USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (B)



Lt. Eric Provost USS <i>Buffalo</i> (SSN 715)	Lt. Darren Sill USS <i>Scranton</i> (SSN 756)	Lt. Nathan Thiem USS <i>Louisville</i> (SSN 724)	Lt. j.g. Jon Williams USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)
Lt. j.g. Lyndel Raiford USS <i>Springfield</i> (SSN 761)	Lt. Derrick Simons USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)	Lt. James Thomas USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. Joshua Williams CNAVPERSCOM Millington
Lt. Michael Rawls USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (G)	Lt. Michael Sjolholmsierchio USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (B)	Lt. Andrew Thompson USS <i>Topeka</i> (SSN 754)	Lt. j.g. Sean Williams USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)
Lt. William Reach USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (G)	Lt. Joshua Smith USS <i>Seawolf</i> (SSN 21)	Lt. j.g. Mackenzie Threlkeld USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (B)	Lt. j.g. Kevin Wilson USS <i>Pittsburgh</i> (SSN 720)
Lt. Joseph Rego USS <i>Hawaii</i> (SSN 776)	Lt. Kara Smith USS <i>Virginia</i> (SSN 774)	Lt. j.g. Connor Timmins USS <i>North Carolina</i> (SSN 777)	Lt. Jordan Wingate USS <i>Greeneville</i> (SSN 772)
Lt. Kristopher Restel USS <i>Chicago</i> (SSN 721)	Lt. j.g. Scott Smith USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)	Lt. Bryan Tobin USS <i>Boise</i> (SSN 764)	Lt. j.g. Benjamin Winter USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)
Lt. Philip Reynolds USS <i>Providence</i> (SSN 719)	Lt. j.g. Stephen Smith USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)	Lt. David Towle USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)	Lt. Michael Wissehr NNPTC Charleston SC
Lt. Wesley Riley USS <i>Cheyenne</i> (SSN 773)	Lt. Jason Snyder USS <i>Dallas</i> (SSN 700)	Lt. Andrew Tresansky USS <i>Pittsburgh</i> (SSN 720)	Lt. Ryan Wisz COMSUBPAC
Lt. Daniel Roberts USS <i>San Francisco</i> (SSN 711)	Lt. Clinton Spencer USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (G)	Lt. Harry Tuazon USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (B)	Lt. Louis Wood USS <i>Springfield</i> (SSN 761)
Lt. Jason Roberts USS <i>Hampton</i> (SSN 767)	Lt. j.g. Nathan Staats USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (B)	Lt. Michael Vahsen S PG USC	Lt. Curtis Wynar USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (B)
Lt. Jeremiah Roberts USS <i>Asheville</i> (SSN 758)	Lt. Jonathan Stack USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. James Van Kirk USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (G)	Lt. Michael Wynveen USS <i>Olympia</i> (SSN 717)
Lt. Ryan Robins COMSUBRON 21	Lt. Christopher Stevens USS <i>Mississippi</i> (SSN 782)	Lt. Sean Vanosdale USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (G)	Lt. j.g. Cole Yager USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (B)
Lt. Cosmas Robless USS <i>Buffalo</i> (SSN 715)	Lt. Daniel Stickles USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (B)	Lt. Matthew Vegliante USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)	Lt. Eddie Zeng USS <i>Seawolf</i> (SSN 21)
Lt. Ethan Rockett USS <i>Nevada</i> (SSBN 733) (G)	Lt. j.g. Mark Strine USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. j.g. Justin Versteeg USS <i>Cheyenne</i> (SSN 773)	Lt. j.g. Matthew Ziesmer USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)
Lt. Christopher Roehrborn USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (G)	Lt. j.g. Cody Stueve USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. Michael Vongonten USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)	<div>Qualified Engineering Department Master Chief</div>
Lt. Logan Roy USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	Lt. j.g. Tyler Susa USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (B)	Lt. j.g. Zachary Vrtis USS <i>Chicago</i> (SSN 721)	
Lt. Andrew Rydalch USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (B)	Lt. Andrew Sweeney USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (G)	Lt. Michael Walker USS <i>Topeka</i> (SSN 754)	
Lt. James Schlaerth USS <i>Seawolf</i> (SSN 21)	Lt. Ross Sygulla USS <i>Henry M. Jackson</i> (SSBN 730) (B)	Lt. Johnathan Wargi USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)	
Lt. j.g. Michael Schmitz USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	Lt. Manasseh Szwabowski USS <i>Jacksonville</i> (SSN 699)	Lt. Christine Warnick USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (G)	
Lt. Kristin Schoemaker USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (G)	Lt. j.g. Joshua Taft USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (G)	Lt. Eric Washkewicz USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768)	ETNCS Nathaniel Abel TTF Bangor TT
Lt. j.g. Joseph Scordino USS <i>Illinois</i> (SSN 786)	Lt Nicholas Takeuchi USS <i>Missouri</i> (SSN 780)	Lt. j.g. Thomas Wegener USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (G)	EMNCS Antonio Aguialdo PH SMMS
Lt. Michael Selover USS <i>Virginia</i> (SSN 774)	Lt. Scott Tangen USS <i>Virginia</i> (SSN 774)	Lt. David Weise CTF 69	MMNC Michael Allen USS <i>Indiana</i> (SSN 789)
Lt. j.g. Matthew Sheeler USS <i>Topeka</i> (SSN 754)	Lt. j.g. Branden Tatasciore USS <i>Albany</i> (SSN 753)	Lt. Andrea Weiss USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (B)	ETNCM Robert Amerman NSTCPACPHFLT TT
Lt. James Sheil USS <i>Rhode Island</i> (SSBN 740) (G)	Lt. Andrew Taylor USS <i>Key West</i> (SSN 722)	Lt. j.g. Nicholas Weithman USS <i>Maine</i> (SSBN 741) (G)	ETNCM Brian Anderson COMSUBRON 17
Lt. Daniel Shen USS <i>North Carolina</i> (SSN 777)	Lt. Alexander Teator USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (B)	Lt. Zachary Westlake USS <i>Jefferson City</i> (SSN 759)	EMNC Christoper Anderson USS <i>Delaware</i> (SSN 791)
Lt. Avery Sheridan USS <i>Greeneville</i> (SSN 772)	Lt. j.g. Whitney Tharp USS <i>Missouri</i> (SSN 782)	Lt. Andrew Wilkins USS <i>Olympia</i> (SSN 717)	MMNCS Jonathan Andrews NPTU Charleston BOS
			MMNC Steven Andrews PH SMMS
			EMNCS Dean Anton USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (B)
			EMNCS Eric Armbrister USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (B)

EMNCS Michael Armstrong SMMSPMT Norfolk	ETNCM Jamie Brigman NNPTC Charleston S.C.	ETNC Timothy Coleman USS <i>Nevada</i> (SSBN 733) (B)	MMNC James Echtle USS <i>Buffalo</i> (SSN 715)
MMNCM Joaquin Arroyo COMSUBRON 4	EMNCM Stephen Brooke COMSUBLANT	MMNCS Chase Connell COMSUBRON 11	EMNCS Michael Edwards USS <i>Columbia</i> (SSN 771)
ETNCS Kevin Audrain SUBTRAFAC Norfolk FLT	MMNC Tommy Brooks NRMD Point Loma	MMNC Anthony Conner NRMD PAC	MMNC Kalani Eli NSTCPACPHFLT TT
EMNC Jonathan Baggett USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (G)	MMNCM Michael Brougher USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23)	MMNC Aaron Cook USS <i>Greeneville</i> (SSN 772)	MMNCM Eric Emrick COMSUBLANT
EMNCM Brent Bagwell USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (B)	MMNC Timothy Brown USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (B)	MMNC Brian Cooper USS <i>Helena</i> (SSN 725)	MMNCS Alan Engle SMMS PMT Bangor
MMNCS Aaron Bailey USS <i>Springfield</i> (SSN 761)	MMNCS Justin Buckman NUFLDASCOL Charleston	MMNCM Jason Cox COMSUBRON 20	MMNC Jeremy Erickson COMSUBRON 17
EMNC Matthew Bailey USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSGN 726) (G)	MMNCS Joseph Buehring USS <i>Emory Land</i> (AS 39) M/SC	MMNC Seth Crain USS <i>Washington</i> (SSN 787)	MMNCM Christopher Farrell PSBFOROPS COMP
MMNCS Thomas Baldwin USS <i>Montpelier</i> (SSN 765)	MMNCS Andrew Burness COMSUBRON 7	MMNC Ian Cross NPTU Charleston GST	EMNCM David Field USS <i>Oregon</i> (SSN 793)
EMNCM John Bale COMSUBRON 11	ETNCM Robert Burns NPTU Charleston GST	MMNCS Justin Daggett NSUBSUPF New London Conn.	EMNC Christopher Fisher COMSUBRON 7
MMNC Samuel Barfuss COMSUBRON 1	MMNCM Brandon Busch COMSUBRON 15	ETNCS John Daigle COMSUBRON 4	ETNCM Brad Flemmons USS <i>Louisville</i> (SSN 724)
EMNC John Barnett USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (B)	MMNCS Matthew Campanile COMSUBRON 6	MMNC Aaron Dankof USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (G)	ETNCS Gregory Foerster SHPYD REP Portsmouth
ETNC Keith Bauer S NPTU Ballston	EMNC Shane Cary USS <i>San Juan</i> (SSN 751)	ETNCS Evan Davis USS <i>Virginia</i> (SSN 774)	EMNCS Anthony Fortner SMMS PMT Kings Bay
EMNCM Christoper Bean COMSUBRON 1	MMNC Joseph Cefaratti USS <i>California</i> (SSN 781)	MMNCS Robbie Davis USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (G)	EMNCS Sean Fortney COMSUBRON 17
ETNCS Joshua Bean USS <i>La Jolla</i> (SSN 701)	MMNCM Ronald Cervone Dir. Div. of Naval Reactors DOE	EMNCM Johnny Dawes COMSUBRON 7	ETNCS Adam Foster USS <i>Boise</i> (SSN 764)
MMNCS Tommy Beman USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23)	EMNCS David Chechile USS <i>Columbus</i> (SSN 762)	MMNCS Arthur Dearmond USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSBN 726) (G)	MMNCM William Foutz PSBFOROPS COMP
ETNCM James Berhalter NETPDC Pensacola Fla.	ETNCS Leon Chen COMSUBGRU 8	ETNCM Kieth Deliteris NUFLDASCOL Charleston	MMNC Nicholas Francis COMSUBRON 4
MMNCS Paul Bermingham USS <i>Asheville</i> (SSN 758)	ETNCS Damian Chenot USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (G)	ETNCS Daniel Denault COMSUBRON 19	EMNCS Cory Frazier USS <i>Chicago</i> (SSN 721)
MMNCM David Blake NRMD MD New London	ETNCS Patrick Childs NPTU Ballston Spa BOS	MMNCM Joseph Devore PH NSYD & IMF	ETNC Kevin Frey USS <i>Montpelier</i> (SSN 765)
MMNC Daniel Blakeslee COMSUBRON 20	MMNCS Andrew Chupashko USS <i>Illinois</i> (SSN 786)	ETNCS Shaun Dewar NPTU Ballston Spa MARF	MMNC John Fronek USS <i>Colorado</i> (SSN 788)
EMNCS Matthew Blankenship COMSUBRON 12	MMNCM Darrin Clarke TTF Kings Bay FLT TT	EMNCS Derek Diener PSBFOROPS COMP	MMNC Victor Fuller USS <i>Wyoming</i> (SSBN 742) (B)
MMNC Richard Bolton TTF Bangor TT	MMNCM Jason Clough COMSUBRON 17	MMNCS Jason Dill USS <i>Buffalo</i> (SSN 715)	MMNC Bruce Fullmer USS <i>Tucson</i> (SSN 770)
MMNCS Darrin Bostater USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (G)	ETNC Kenneth Cochran USS <i>San Juan</i> (SSN 751)	MMNC Craig Double COMSUBRON 6	EMNC James Gagnon SUBTRAFAC NORFLT
MMNCS Nicholas Bottoms COMSUBRON 1	MMNC Cory Codd USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (B)	MMNCS David Drury NSSC New London, Conn. OTH	EMNCM Angelo Galindo COMSUBGRU 8
MMNC Robert Bowen USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (G)	EMNCM Aaron Coffey COMSUBLANT	MMNCM Ryan Dwyer NPTU Ballston Spa BOS	ETNCS Zachary Gallegos USS <i>North Carolina</i> (SSN 777)
EMNCS Matthew Brake USS <i>New Mexico</i> (SSN 779)	EMNCS Aaron Coffey USS <i>Maine</i> (SSBN 741) (B)	ETNCS Hunter Dyer USS <i>Oklahoma</i> City (SSN 723)	ETNC John Garcia NPTU Charleston GST
MMNCS Joel Bradt NPTU Charleston D MTS	MMNCS Michael Coffman COMSUBLANT	EMNCS Christopher Echeandia S NPTU Charleston S.C.	MMNCM Franklin Gardner Dir. Div. of Naval Reactors DOE



EMNC Michael Garland USS <i>New Hampshire</i> (SSN 778)	EMNCS Randy Hall USS <i>Dallas</i> (SSN 700)	MMNCM Gerry Hooker SUBTRAFAC Norfolk FLT	EMNC Scott Koenig USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23)
ETNCM Craig Garner USS <i>Florida</i> (SSGN 728) (G)	ETNC Matthew Hallbauer USS <i>Buffalo</i> (SSN 715)	ETNCS Zane Hornsby SUBSCOL FLT TT	MMNCM Christopher Konopka COMSUBRON 6
ETNCS David Gaughan COMSUBGRU 8	MMNCS Michael Haraburda USS <i>Olympia</i> (SSN 717)	EMNCS Mark Hubble SUBDEVRON 5 STAFF	ETNC Joshua Kornmann SUBDEVRON 5 STAF
MMNCM Joshua Geasey NPTU Charleston BOS	ETNC Brian Harper USS <i>Jacksonville</i> (SSN 699)	ETNCS Kevin Hudson TTF Kings Bay FLT TT	MMNCS David Labreche USS <i>Key West</i> (SSN 722)
ETNCS James Gerow USS <i>Rhode Island</i> (SSBN 740) (B)	MMNCS Paul Harton NPTU Ballston Spa GST	EMNC Jeremy Hughes USS <i>John Warner</i> (SSN 785)	MMNCS George Landsberger NPTU Charleston GST
EMNC John Gibbons USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (G)	ETNCM Corey Haselerhansen NSTCP SITE FTT	MMNC Gregory Hunt NUFLDASCOL Charleston S.C.	MMNCS Jeffrey Larrabee NPTU Charleston BOS
MMNC Robert Gilkerson USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (G)	MMNC Jace Hastert COMSUBRON 16	ETNCS Justin Huntley NPTU Ballston Spa BOS	ETNCS Christopher Lawrence USS <i>Jefferson City</i> (SSN 759)
MMNCM Matthew Glisson COMSUBGRU 10	MMNCS Todd Hatch USS <i>Scranton</i> (SSN 756)	EMNC James Hutchinson COMSUBRON 6	MMNCS Elton Lee USS <i>San Juan</i> (SSN 751)
MMNC Christopher Godt COMSUBRON 15	MMNCS William Haussler COMSUBRON 12	ETNCS Edward Jackson USS <i>Washington</i> (SSN 787)	ETNCM Anthony Liss USS <i>North Dakota</i> (SSN 784)
EMNC Patrick Golub USS <i>Hawaii</i> (SSN 776)	MMNCS Jason Hays COMSUBRON 15	MMNCS Paul Jackson USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (G)	ETNCS Christopher Little NUFLDASCOL Charleston
ETNC Raymond Gomez USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (G)	EMNCM David Hefel NPTU Charleston BOS	MMNCM Lynn Jacobson COMSUBRON 7	EMNC Matthew Looney USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)
ETNC Edwardo Gonzalez USS <i>Oklahoma City</i> (SSN 723)	MMNCM Scott Heinchon SHPYD REP Newport News	MMNCS Jesse Jelinek NRMD Kings Bay	MMNCM James Lucky BUREAU PERSONNEL
ETNCM James Gorman USS <i>Indiana</i> (SSN 789)	EMNCS Craig Heinzeroth USS <i>Toledo</i> (SSN 769)	MMNC Wayne Jenkins USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (B)	EMNC Daniel Macomber USS <i>Virginia</i> (SSN 774)
EMNCS Nathan Gottsch USS <i>Columbus</i> (SSN 762)	EMNCM Todd Hennon NPTU Charleston GST	MMNCM Charles Johnson USS <i>Bremerton</i> (SSN 698)	EMNC Mitch Mahan USS <i>Louisville</i> (SSN 724)
EMNCS Matthew Gowan TRIREFAC Kings Bay	MMNC James Henrie SMMS PMT N L	MMNCS Roy Johnson USS <i>Kentucky</i> (SSBN 737) (B)	ETNCS Nicholas Manning USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (B)
MMNC Alex Gozzola USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783)	MMNCM Bryan Henry USS <i>La Jolla</i> (SSN 701)	MMNCS Steven Johnson NRMD PAC	MMNC Justin Marchione USS <i>San Francisco</i> (SSN 711)
MMNCS Brian Green COMSUBRON 12	EMNCS Adrian Hilderbrand USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)	MMNCS Michael Johnston TTF Bangor TT	ETNC Thomas Marsland USS <i>Connecticut</i> (SSN 22)
EMNCS Jonathan Green USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (B)	ETNCS Jeremy Hill USS <i>Seawolf</i> (SSN 21)	MMNCM Hans Jones NPTU Charleston BOS	MMNCS Brandon Martin USS <i>Albany</i> (SSN 753)
EMNCS Kenneth Green COMSUBRON 15 PMT	MMNCS Christopher Hisey USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (G)	MMNC Gary Kalapinski USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)	ETNCS Frank Mason USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)
EMNC Robert Green USS <i>Alaska</i> (SSBN 732) (B)	EMNCM Robert Hitchcock USS <i>Frank Cable</i> (AS 40) M/SC	EMNC Curtis Kammerer USS <i>South Dakota</i> (SSN 790)	MMNC Christopher Matter USS <i>Illinois</i> (SSN 786)
MMNCS Michael Griffith COMSUBRON 19	ETNC Donovan Hixson USS <i>Newport News</i> (SSN 750)	MMNCS Timothy Kenny COMSUBRON 19	MMNCM Matthew Matteson CNR Arlington Va.
EMNC Theodore Griffith COMSUBRON 4	MMNC Matthew Hoff COMSUBRON 12	MMNCS Ronald Kielbasa USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23)	ETNCS Bradley May TTF Bangor TT
MMNCS Dominick Grimaldi USS <i>Providence</i> (SSN 719)	MMNC James Hoffmeyer USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (G)	ETNC Scott Kimbler USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)	MMNCM Wayne Maynor NUFLDASCOL Charleston
EMNCM Derek Gruell NPS Charleston BOS	ETNCM Shane Hollander USS <i>Delaware</i> (SSN 791)	MMNCS John King USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)	ETNCS Ethan Mayo USS <i>Texas</i> (SSN 775)
ETNC Michael Halajian USS <i>Charlotte</i> (SSN 766)	ETNC Matthew Holman USS <i>Jimmy Carter</i> (SSN 23)	ETNCS Alan Kinman CNAVERSCOM Millington	ETNC Anthony Mazza NPTU Charleston D MTS
MMNCM Jimmy Hall NUFLDASCOL Charleston	EMNCS Richard Holtmeyer USS <i>California</i> (SSN 781)	ETNCS Joshua Knauer SHIPYARD REP Groton, Conn.	MMNCS Edward McGuire USS <i>Georgia</i> (SSGN 729) (B)

ETNC Brian McInvale USS <i>Missouri</i> (SSN 780)	MMNCS Joshua Newcomb NPTU Ballston Spa BOS	MMNC Glen Phillips USS <i>John Warner</i> (SSN 785)	MMNC Nathaniel Ranck SHIPYARD REP Newport News
ETNCM Steven McKee COMSUBRON 16	MMNCS Jonathan Noll Dir. Div. of Naval Reactors DOE	ETNCM Eric Playdon COMSUBPAC	MMNC William Ransdell NRMD Kings Bay
MMNCS Stephen McKinley USS <i>Nebraska</i> (SSBN 739) (G)	MMNCS Matthew Noury USS <i>New Hampshire</i> (SSN 778)	EMNCS Donte Polson USS <i>Cheyenne</i> (SSN 773)	MMNCM Sanjiv Rao PSBFOROPS COMP
ETNCM Thomas McKinney COMSUBLANT	MMNCS Michael Nurt USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (B)	ETNC Jason Polzin USS <i>Hawaii</i> (SSN 776)	EMNC Jonathan Ray NPTU Charleston GST
MMNCM Michael McMurtray SHIPYARD REP NNSY	MMNC Alex Oconnor COMSUBRON 11	MMNC Brian Ponder USS <i>Pennsylvania</i> (SSBN 735) (G)	EMNC Jesse Rayburn USS <i>Louisiana</i> (SSBN 743) (G)
EMNCM Matthew McNulty COMSUBRON 16	EMNCM Shawn Olmstead USS <i>Vermont</i> (SSN 792)	MMNC Joseph Powell COMSUBRON 19	ETNC Robert Reed TRIREFAC Kings Bay
ETNCS Ryan McVeigh NPTU Charleston D MTS	MMNCS David Olsen COMSUBRON 15 PMT	ETNCM Gregory Prichard PSBFOROPS COMP	EMNCS Jason Reifsnyder USS <i>Maryland</i> (SSBN 738) (B)
ETNC Ronald McVicker USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783)	MMNC Cody Olson USS <i>Scranton</i> (SSN 756)	MMNC John Primm TTF Kings Bay	EMNCS Michael Reuss USS <i>Hawaii</i> (SSN 776)
EMNCM James Meador USS <i>Tennessee</i> (SSBN 734) (G)	EMNC Peter Olson USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783)	EMNCS Michael Quackenbush NPTU Ballston MARF	EMNC Timothy Rhodes USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (B)
MMNCS David Medert USS <i>Topeka</i> (SSN 754)	MMNCM Jacob Orlowski USS <i>Hartford</i> (SSN 768)	MMNCS James Qualls USS <i>Michigan</i> (SSGN 727) (G)	MMNCS Alan Rice CSP SHIPYARD REP PS
EMNCS Michael Mercer NUFLDASCOL Charleston	MMNCS Edward Oskorep USS <i>Pittsburgh</i> (SSN 720)	EMNCS Travis Radzyninski USS <i>Oklahoma City</i> (SSN 723)	EMNCM Eric Riddle NPTU Charleston BOS
MMNC Jesse Miller USS <i>West Virginia</i> (SSBN 736) (B)	ETNCM John Oviatt TRIREFAC Kings Bay	ETNCS Steven Ralph NUFLDASCOL Charleston	EMNC Charles Rivers NRMD Kings Bay
ETNCS Lyle Milner FSC Great Lakes	MMNC Jeffrey Owen NRMD MD New London	<div>2017 Stockdale Award Recipients Announced</div> <p>Navy announced the two 2017 Vice Admiral James Bond Stockdale Leadership Award recipients in NAVADMIN 215/17. Cmdr. Brian M. Drechsler, former commanding officer of Sea, Air, Land (SEAL) Team Five is the Pacific Fleet recipient and Cmdr. Eric M. Sager, former commanding officer of USS <i>California</i> (SSN 781) is the Fleet Forces recipient. The two recipients were nominated by their peers, who were also eligible for the award, and chosen from among eight finalists to receive the award. The Stockdale award was established in honor of Vice Adm. Stockdale whose distinguished naval career symbolized the highest standards of excellence in both personal conduct and leadership. It is presented annually to two commissioned officers on active duty in the grade of commander or below who are serving in command of a single ship, submarine, aviation squadron, Sea, Air, Land (SEAL) team, naval special warfare squadron, SEAL delivery vehicle team, special boat team, explosive ordnance disposal mobile unit, mobile diving and salvage unit, or Navy special clearance team and who serve as examples of excellence in leadership and conspicuous contribution to the improvement of leadership in the Navy.</p> 	
EMNC Bradley Monell USS <i>Dallas</i> (SSN 700)	MMNCM Steven Owens TTF Bangor TT		
EMNCM Zachary Montello SR ENL ACAD	MMNCS James Oxendine USS <i>Minnesota</i> (SSN 783)		
ETNC John Moran MTS 701 Charleston S.C.	MMNCS Dustin Palmer SUBDEVRON 5 STAF		
ETNCM Scott Morgan CSP SHIPYARD REP PS	MMNCS Jonathon Parks SUBTRAFAC Norfolk FLT		
EMNCS Michael Morris USS <i>La Jolla</i> (SSN 701)	EMNC Trent Parrish COMSUBRON 6		
MMNCS Randall Morris NPTU Charleston D MTS	MMNCM Ryan Parsons COMSUBRON 19		
MMNCS Michael Mrsny NPTU Charleston D MTS	ETNC Jeremy Patin USS <i>Bremerton</i> (SSN 698)		
MMNC Kenneth Murray USS <i>Annapolis</i> (SSN 760)	ETNCM Matthew Payne COMSUBGRU 9		
EMNCM Mark Murray NPTU Ballston Spa BOS	MMNC Apollo Pedersen SMMS PMT Kings Bay		
MMNCS Steven Nagle TTF BANGOR	MMNC David Pefley USS <i>Pasadena</i> (SSN 752)		
ETNCM Richard Nantell USS <i>South Dakota</i> (SSN 790)	EMNC Brett Percich COMSUBRON 19		
MMNCS Ben Narkis COMSUBRON 20	MMNCS Robert Perry USS <i>Hampton</i> (SSN 767)		
EMNC Wayne Neufeld USS <i>Alabama</i> (SSBN 731) (G)	ETNCS Joshua Peterson COMSUBRON 12		



MMNCM Courtney Roach  
NPTU Ballston Spa GST

EMNCS James Robinson  
USS *West Virginia* (SSBN 736) (G)

EMNCS Andrew Rockman  
USS *Alaska* (SSBN 732) (B)

EMNCM Ryan Rolfe  
NPTU Ballston Spa BOS

MMNCS Anthony Romano  
SHIPYARD REP Groton

EMNC James Ross  
COMSUBRON 20

MMNCS Michael Rossow  
S NPTU Charleston S.C.

MMNCS Jason Rubenstein  
USS *Ohio* (SSGN 726) (B)

MMNCS Steven Rueschenberg  
USS *Mississippi* (SSN 782)

ETNC Aaron Ruffin  
USS *New Hampshire* (SSN 778)

ETNC Steven Rush  
COMSUBGRU 7

MMNCS John Russo  
USS *Rhode Island* (SSBN 740) (G)

ETNCM Justin Ryman  
USS *Maryland* (SSBN 738) (G)

MMNC Arnoldo Saenz  
BANGOR SMMS PMT

ETNC Michael Schaefer  
USS *Louisiana* (SSBN 743) (B)

ETNCS Todd Schaefer  
NRMD Kings Bay

ETNCS Darby Schaff  
SLCDET San Diego FLT TT

MMNCM Brian Schlapkohl  
NPTU Charleston GST

MMNCM Christopher Schlegel  
PSBFOROPS COMP

ETNC Justin Schow  
COMSUBRON 20

ETNCM Eric Schroeder  
USS *Maine* (SSBN 741) (B)

EMNCS Eric Schulte  
USS *Tucson* (SSN 770)

MMNCS Benjamin Schulz  
USS *Colorado* (SSN 788)

EMNC Steven Schulz  
USS *Bremerton* (SSN 698)

ETNC Zachary Scott  
USS *Indiana* (SSN 789)

MMNC Daniel Selby  
USS *Nevada* (SSBN 733) (B)

MMNCS Shane Shadrick  
NNPTC Charleston S.C.

EMNCS Joseph Shaffner  
USS *Greeneville* (SSN 772)

ETNCS Robert Shawver  
COMSUBRON 17

EMNCM Jonathan Sheldon  
SUBSCOL FLT TT

MMNCM John Shingleton  
TTF Kings Bay FLT TT

EMNCS Heath Shirley  
USS *Georgia* (SSGN 729) (B)

MMNCS Wesley Shuman  
NRMD Point Loma

ETNC Joseph Simecek  
NUFLDASCOL Charleston S.C.

EMNCS Bitt Sims  
USS *Santa Fe* (SSN 763)

EMNCS Michael Sims  
USS *Pasadena* (SSN 752)

MMNCM Charles Skelton  
NPTU Charleston BOS

EMNCS Jerome Smallwood  
TTF Kings Bay

EMNCS Alexander Smerz  
PH NSYD & IMF

ETNCS Colin Smith  
COMSUBRON 19

EMNCS Daniel Smith  
SLC Groton Conn.

ETNCS Matthew Smith  
USS *John Warner* (SSN 785)

ETNCS Randy Sparks  
USS *Annapolis* (SSN 760)

ETNCS Duston Spicer  
USS *Henry M. Jackson* (SSBN 730) (B)

MMNC David Spisak  
COMSUBRON 4

MMNC Eric Stanton  
NPTU Ballston Spa BOS

EMNC Randell Stark  
SUBTRAFAC Norfolk FLT

MMNCS Jason Statler  
USS *Nevada* (SSBN 733) (B)

MMNCM Aaron Stein  
SUBTRAFAC Norfolk FLT

ETNCS Jonathan Stephens  
NPTU BALL MARF

MMNCS Scott Stephenson  
SLC Groton Conn.

EMNC Mark Steward  
USS *Louisiana* (SSBN 743) (B)

EMNCS Robert Stough  
USS *Pennsylvania* (SSBN 735) (G)

EMNC Jonathan Sword  
USS *Illinois* (SSN 786)

MMNC Scott Tadevich  
COMSUBRON 1

MMNC Albert Taylor  
USS *Santa Fe* (SSN 763)

MMNCM Glenn Teter  
USS *Missouri* (SSN 780)

MMNC Bryan Thebo  
COMSUBRON 16

EMNC Richard Thompson  
NNPTC Charleston S.C.

ETNCS Ivan Tirona  
USS *Santa Fe* (SSN 763)

MMNCM Christopher Tolliver  
CNAVPERSCOM Millington

EMNC Nathaniel Toole  
COMSUBRON 1

ETNCS Luis Torres  
USS *Alexandria* (SSN 757)

ETNC Joel Tortoriello  
USS *Oregon* (SSN 793)

ETNC Bradley Tracy  
NPTU Charleston D MTS

MMNC Erik Turner  
USS *Missouri* (SNS 780)

ETNCS Terrance Tyson  
COMSUBRON 15

EMNC Matthew Vance  
NPTU Charleston D MTS

MMNCS Gary Van Dyke  
COMSUBRON 20

MMNCS Jason Vangorden  
USS *Henry M. Jackson* (SSBN 730) (G)

EMNC Anthony Vezina  
SUBDEVRON 5 STAFF

MMNCS Craig Vivian  
USS *Alaska* (SSBN 732) (G)

MMNC Joshua Walton  
USS *Florida* (SSGN 728) (B)

ETNCS Anthony Waters  
USS *Tennessee* (SSBN 734) (B)

EMNCM Michael Watson  
PSBFOROPS COMP

MMNC Walter Webb  
USS *Alaska* (SSBN 732) (B)

EMNCS David Welch  
USS *Nevada* (SSBN 733) (G)

EMNCS Travis White  
USS *San Francisco* (SSN 711)

ETNC Auston Whitmer  
S NUFLDASCOL S.C.

MMNCM Theodore Whitmer  
COMSUBGRU 7

MMNCS Christopher Wilkerson  
USS *La Jolla* (SSN 701)

EMNC Carl Will  
NPTU Charleston D MTS

MMNC Joshua Willett  
USS *Oklahoma City* (SSN 723)

MMNCS Joseph Winn  
USS *Helena* (SSN 725)

ETNC Joseph Wisniewski  
USS *West Virginia* (SSBN 736) (B)

EMNC Peter Woelkers  
USS *Washington* (SSN 787)

MMNCS Benjamin Woellert  
NPTU Ballston Spa BOS

ETNCM Leonard Wolf  
COMSUBRON 20

ETNC David Wright  
COMSUBRON 7

MMNCS Joseph Wright  
COMSUBRON 7

ETNCS Andrew Yates  
USS *Wyoming* (SSBN 742) (B)

MMNC Timothy Zenner  
USS *Mississippi* (SSN 782)

MMNC Jason Zerweck  
USS *Springfield* (SSN 761)

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go Down on Your  
Chance to Enter  
the 19th Annual  
NSL Photo Contest



Sunset in the Bahamas by  
SCPO (SS) Greg Foerster, USN

ANNOUNCING:

*UNDERSEA WARFARE Magazine* is looking for this year's top submarine-related photos for the 19th Annual Photo Contest. The best of the best will be published in the Summer 2018 edition.

Established in 1999 and co-sponsored by the Naval Submarine League and the Director, Submarine Warfare (OPNAV N97), we recognize four winning photos each year with the following cash awards: 1st Place: \$500, 2nd Place: \$250, 3rd Place: \$200 and Honorable Mention: \$50.

**Note:** Entries must be received by June 15, 2018. However time permitting, photos received shortly after the deadline will be considered.  
Digital submissions must be at least 5" by 7", at least 300 dots-per-inch (dpi), and previously unpublished in printed media. Each person is limited to five submissions, which can be sent as JPG or other digital photo format to the email address below. Printed photos may also be mailed to the following address:

Military Editor  
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2000 Navy Pentagon  
Washington, D.C. 20350-2000



Or email to: [underseawarfare@hotmail.com](mailto:underseawarfare@hotmail.com)

Naval  
Submarine  
League's  
19th Annual  
Photo  
Contest





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## A Brief History of U.S. Submarines

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### USS *Skate* (SSN 578)

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USS *Skate* (SSN 578) was the U.S. Navy's third commissioned nuclear-powered submarine. Her keel was laid July 21, 1955 by General Dynamics Corp.'s Electric Boat Division in Groton, Conn. She was launched nearly two years later on May 16, 1957, and she was commissioned December 23, 1957 with Cmdr. James F. Calvert in command.

With the advent of nuclear-powered submarines, the latter half of the 1950s and early 1960s was a time of pushing boundaries and setting records, which began with the Navy's first nuclear-powered submarine, USS *Nautilus* (SSN 571), traveling from the Pacific to the Atlantic underneath the polar ice cap in the summer of 1958. *Skate* did not have to wait long for her own notoriety, however.

In early 1958, *Skate* left her homeport of Groton, Conn. to make the first fully submerged crossing of the Atlantic, arriving in Portsmouth, England. Today this would not be considered much of an accomplishment, but this was just 13 years after the end of WWII when such a capability by Germany's U-boats could have drastically altered the course of the war.

Less than a year after *Nautilus'* famed journey past the North Pole under the arctic ice, *Skate* departed Groton for the North Pole, becoming the second submarine to reach it. *Skate*, however, on March 17, 1959, was the first submarine to surface there, and she did it during the Arctic's winter. She didn't surface in the Arctic just once, but 10 times during that deployment.

While at the North Pole, *Skate's* crew deposited there the ashes of famed Arctic explorer Sir Hubert Wilkins. Wilkins was the first Arctic explorer to attempt reaching the North Pole by submarine, using the former USS *O-12* (SS 73) converted for the 1931 expedition.

The purpose of this deployment to the Arctic was not to set a record, but to test the boat's ability to surface through ice even during the region's coldest time of year. The Navy wanted to know if its submarines could operate in the harshest maritime environment on earth during that region's harshest time of year.

*Skate* also tested new technologies for operating under the ice. One such system was a bottom-sounding sonar for detecting and mapping the underside of the ice canopy, which also enabled the crew to avoid ice keels and locate polynyas through which to surface. Another was a buoyant cable that was floated up against the underside of the ice canopy that proved capable of receiving radio messages.

*Skate* made additional deployments to the Arctic in the following years in addition to deployments to Europe and the Mediterranean. She was the first submarine to complete the new SUBSAFE conversion in 1965. *Skate* was decommissioned September 12, 1986 after nearly 29 years of active service.

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